

The Gazette



of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 15] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1963 CHAITRA 23, 1885

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (1)

General Statutory Rules (including orders, bye-laws etc. of a general character) issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

MINISTRY OF LAW

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1963

G.S.R. 603 (Contract/Amendment 50).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 299 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law No. GSR 1161 dated 1st December, 1958 relating to the execution of contracts and assurances of property, namely:—

In the said notification—

A. In part VI, which relates to the Ministry of Finance, under Head A, after item 4, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“5. In the case of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings, Oorgaum:—

- (i) (a) All contracts and other instruments relating to purchase, supply, conveyance or carriage of stores and building materials and for the provision of labour;
- (b) Security bonds for due performance and completion of works and/or contracts and all other instruments relating to any security for due performance and completion of works and/or contracts.
- (c) Indentures to bind apprentices at the Kolar Gold Mines for a definite term;
- (d) Agreements relating to lease of land and buildings and other properties;
- (e) Agreements with establishment including Workmen's establishments;
- (f) Contracts for works administratively approved by the Ministry of Finance;
- (g) Security and Fidelity Guarantee bonds in connection with the employment of cashiers and other staff who are required to furnish such bonds; by the Managing Director, Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings.

(ii) Agreements included in the Memoranda of Agreement referred to in Rule 49 of the Workmens' Compensation (Mysore) Rules, 1953;

by the Managing Director, Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking; the Superintendent, Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Nandydroog Mine), Oorgaum in the case of Nandydroog Mine; the Superintendent, Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Champion Reefs: Mine) in the case of Champion Reef Mine, Champion Reefs; the Superintendent, Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Mysore Mines) Marikuppam in the case of Mysore Mine; the Chief Electrical Engineer, Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Electricity Department) Oorgaum in the case of Electricity Department; the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Medical Establishment) Champion Reefs in the case of Medical Establishment; and the Chief Officer, Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Watch and Ward Establishment), Champion Reefs in the case of Watch and Ward Establishment.

B. In part XV which relates to the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination, under Head B-Department of Technical Development, for the existing entry, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"All contracts and other instruments; by Deputy Secretary to the Central Government in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination, Director General Technical Development or Deputy Director (Administration) in the Directorate General Technical Development."

C. In part XIX which relates to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, under Head—F—Department of Rehabilitation in item 6 for the words "removal of immovable property" the words "removal of movable property" shall be substituted.

D. In part XX which relates to the Department of Atomic Energy, all the existing entries thereunder shall be deleted and the following shall be substituted therefor, namely:—

"In the case of the Department of Atomic Energy:—

- A. All contracts and assurances of property relating to the business of the Department of Atomic Energy: *by the Secretary, Joint Secretary or Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy.*
- B. In the case of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay; Atomic Minerals Division; Architecture and Civil Engineering Division; Tarapur Atomic Power Project and Jadugunda Mining Project:—
 - (i) (a) All contracts and/or instruments relating to works of all kinds, purchase of equipment and stores; conveyance or carriage of materials and procurement of atomic and other minerals; (b) Security bonds for due performance and completion of works and or contracts and all other instruments relating to any security for due performance of works and/or contracts: (c) Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by government servants; *by the Chief Scientific Officer (Chemical Engineering) Atomic Energy Commission, Chief Scientific Officer, Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, Head Purchase and Stores Division, Senior Purchase Officer, Purchase Officer, Assistant Purchase Officer, Controller or Head, Personnel Division in the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay; Director, Atomic Mineral Division, Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer in the Architecture and Civil Engineering Division in the Department of Atomic Energy; the Project Administrator, Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer in Tarapur Atomic Power Project; or the General Manager, Jadugunda Mines.*
 - (ii) Service agreements; *by the Controller or Head, Personnel Division, Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay.*
 - (iii) Security bonds of cashiers and other government servants or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due

accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof; by the Project Administrator, the Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineer or Executive Engineer, Tarapur Atomic Power Project.

E. In part XXX, the following words shall be inserted after the words "the Private Secretary (Administration) and before the words "to the Prime Minister" namely:—

"or the Additional Private Secretary (Administration)".

[No. F. 17(1)/61-J.]

S. S. KAR, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 30th March 1963.

G.S.R. 604.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules to amend the Special Police Establishment (Prosecution Staff) Recruitment Rules, 1962, namely:—

1. These rules may be called Special Police Establishment (Prosecution Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1963.

2. In the schedule to the Special Police Establishment (Prosecution Staff) Recruitment Rules, 1962, for the entries in column 10, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) 50 per cent by transfer/deputation of suitable officers of the State or Central Government Departments, failing which by direct recruitment.

(b) 50% by promotion."

[No. 18/6/59-AVD.]

T. C. A. RAMANUJACHARI, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 3rd April 1963

G.S.R. 605.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 40 of the Defence of India Act, 1962 (51 of 1962) the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it under rule 67 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, shall also be exercisable by the State Governments including Administrators of Union Territories.

[No. 32/3/63-ER-I.]

C. L. GOYAL, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 3rd April 1963

G.S.R. 606.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 113 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Andhra Pradesh a Compensation Tribunal with its headquarters at Hyderabad to exercise the functions conferred by rules 111 and 112 of the said Rules. The Compensation Tribunal shall consist of—

1. Shri Samiuddin Mohammed, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Hyderabad and
2. Shri B. Lakshmiopathy, Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Hyderabad

as its members.

[No. 4/63-Poll(Spl).]

K. R. PRABHU, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 3rd April 1963

G.S.R. 607.—In pursuance of rule 11 of the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in Schedule III appended to the said Rules.

Amendment

In the said Schedule III under the heading 'C-Posts carrying pay above the time-scale or special pay in addition to pay in the time-scale under the Central Government when held by members of the Service', against 'Home Affairs' the following entries shall be added, namely:—

"Superintendent of Census Operations in States	Senior scale	300 subject to the condition the pay <i>plus</i> special pay does not exceed Rs. 2000.
Superintendent of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh	Junior scale or Senior scale	200 subject to the condition the pay <i>plus</i> Special pay does not exceed Rs. 1400.
Superintendent of Census Operations in Union Territories/ Administrations except Himachal Pradesh.	Junior scale or Senior scale	150 subject to the condition the pay <i>plus</i> special pay does not exceed Rs. 1400.
Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations in States.	Junior scale or Senior scale.	150 subject to the condition the pay <i>plus</i> special pay does not exceed Rs. 1400."

[No. 1/38/63-AIS(II)]

K. S. N. MURTHY, Under Secy

*CORRIGENDUM.**New Delhi, the 30th March 1963*

G.S.R. 608.—The following further correction shall be made in the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, as published under the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 1306 in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated 28th September, 1962, namely:—

Against item (iii) relating to "Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries" under "Ministry of Commerce and Industry" under column (2) in the Second Schedule, for the existing entry "Deputy Director (Administration)" substitute the entry "Deputy Directors (Administration and Co-ordination)."

[No. 25/2/63-CS(A)]

MOHINDAR SINGH, Under Secy

*ORDERS**New Delhi, the 1st April 1963*

G.S.R. 609.—Whereas in the opinion of the Central Government the issue November 1962 of the Urdu periodical entitled "Bang", published by "Azad Kashmir Radio", contains prejudicial reports as defined in clause (7) of rule 45 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 45 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby—

- (a) prohibits the further sale or distribution of the said issue or any extra therefrom or of any translation thereof, and the sale or distribution of any subsequent issue of the said periodical;

- (b) declares the said issue and every copy or translation thereof or extract therefrom, to be forfeited to Government; and
- (c) directs every person possessing any copy of the said issue to deliver the same to the local police authorities.

[No. 59/46/63-Poll(I).]

New Delhi, the 3rd April 1963

G.S.R. 610.—Whereas in the opinion of the Central Government the issue of February 1963 of the periodical entitled "Eastern World", published from 58, Paddington Street, London, W. 1, and printed by H. G. Leates Ltd., Southend-on-Sea, Essex, contains prejudicial reports as defined in clause (7) of rule 35 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 45 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby—

- (a) prohibits the further sale or distribution of the said issue or any extract therefrom or of any translation thereof, and declares the said issue and every copy or translation thereof or extract therefrom, to be forfeited to Government; and
- (b) directs every person possessing any copy of the said issue to deliver the same to the local police authorities.

[No. 59/48/63-Poll.I.]

G.S.R. 611.—Whereas in the opinion of the Central Government issue No. 14, dated the 29th March, 1963 of the periodical entitled "China Today", edited, printed and published by Wang Chih-hsi for the Information Office of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India, New Delhi, contains prejudicial reports as defined in clause (7) of rule 35 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 45 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby—

- (a) prohibits the further sale or distribution of the said issue or any extract therefrom or of any translation thereof, and declares the said issue and every copy or translation thereof or extract therefrom, to be forfeited to Government; and
- (b) directs every person possessing any copy of the said issue to deliver the same to the local police authorities.

[No. 59/50/63-Poll.I.]

New Delhi, the 4th April 1963

G.S.R. 612.—Whereas in the opinion of the Central Government the Urdu booklet entitled "*Hindustan ke Musalmanon par Muzalim ki kahani—Hindustani Akhbarat ki zubani*", purporting to be published by Anjuman Naujawanan-e Islam, Srinagar, Kashmir in November 1962 and printed at Kashmir Printing Press, Srinagar, contains prejudicial reports as defined in clause (7) of rule 35 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 45 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby—

- (a) prohibits the further sale or distribution of the said booklet or any extract therefrom or of any translation thereof, and declares the said booklet and every copy or translation thereof or extract therefrom, to be forfeited to Government; and
- (b) directs every person possessing any copy of the said booklet to deliver the same to the local police authorities.

[No. 59/39/63-Poll (I).]

P. K. DAVE, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 6th April 1963

G.S.R. 613.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 read with sub-section (3) of section 160 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962),

the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 137-Customs, dated the 10th May, 1958.

[No. 72/F. No. 5/56/62-Cus.I.]

New Delhi, the 13th April 1963

G.S.R. 614.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 read with sub-section (3) of Section 160 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, makes the following amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 69-Customs, dated the 16th May, 1957, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification Serial No. 2 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

[No. 105/F. No. 5(i)/32/62-Cus.I.]

S. VENKATESAN, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 13th April 1963

G.S.R. 615.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1963.

2. In the Central Excise Rules, 1944—

In the Note below Rule 32, in condition (e), for the words 'The Assistant Collector', the words 'An officer not below the rank of an Assistant Collector', shall be substituted.

[No. 60/63. F. No. 17/5/63-CX.IV.]

L. S. MARTHANDAM, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 13th April 1963

G.S.R. 616.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1963.

2. In the Central Excise Rules, 1944, for sub-rule (2) of rule 52-B, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) If as a result of any such scrutiny, audit or otherwise, a manufacturer is found to have maintained incorrect accounts, or removed or utilised any excisable goods without payment of duty leviable thereon otherwise than for export as prescribed under the rules or as provided in the rules relating to the procedure for the removal or utilisation of such excisable goods or otherwise not found to have accounted

for the exciseable goods to the satisfaction of the proper officer, he shall be liable to pay the full duty chargeable on such goods and a penalty which may extend to two thousand rupees."

[No. 58/63 F. No. 2/7/62-CX. I.]

L. M. KAUL, Dy. Secy.

OFFICE OF THE NARCOTICS COMMISSIONER, GWALIOR

(Narcotics Department)

Gwalior, the 8th March 1963

G.S.R. 617.—In pursuance of condition 3 of the licence granted under rule 7 of the Central Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1962, it is hereby notified that every application for the issue of licence for the manufacture of Pethidine Hydrochloride shall state the following details, namely:—

1. Name or names, and the address or addresses of the person or persons applying, if the applicant is a firm, the name and address of every partner of the firm; and if a company, the registered name and address thereof, the names of the Directors, Managers, and Managing Agents, Servant, etc. and if there is a Managing Director, the name of such Director.
2. The amount of capital proposed to be invested in the venture.
3. The name of the place and the site on which the building or buildings housing the manufactory is/are situated or to be constructed; in case of renewal of licence, the following particulars, with distinguishing letter or number or letter and number of each, to be furnished:—
 - (i) brief description (with boundaries) of the premises;
 - (ii) description of each main division or sub-division of the manufactory;
 - (iii) store for the raw materials;
 - (iv) laboratory;
 - (v) finished store.
4. Approximate date from which the applicant desires to commence the manufactory.
5. The number and full description of the permanent apparatus and machinery which the applicant wishes to set up or work or already set up (giving distinguishing letter or number or letter and number of each).
6. The maximum quantity of finished drug likely to remain in the manufactory at any one time.
7. The amount in cash or Government Promissory Notes which the applicant is prepared to furnish for the due performance of the conditions on which the licence may be granted.
8. Whether quarters for the supervisory staff will be provided within the manufactory or its vicinity.
9. The kind and number of each licence under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and Drugs Act, 1940 held by the applicant.

(a) Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 No.	Dated
(b) Drugs Act, 1940—No.	Dated
10. Names and approximate quantities of dangerous drugs other than Pethidine Hydrochloride handled in a year by the manufacturer in the premises:—

(i) Morphine	..	Kgs.
(ii) Cocaine	..	Kgs.
(iii) Medicinal opium	..	Kgs.
(iv) Codeine	..	Kgs.
(v) Dionine	..	Kgs.

(vi) Medicinal hemp	.. Kgs.
(vii)	.. Kgs.
(viii)	.. Kgs.

Certified that Pethidine Hydrochloride proposed to be manufactured is required solely for medical or scientific purposes. The treasury chalan for Rs. 50 having been deposited on account of licence fee and the licences granted under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and Drugs Act, 1940 are hereby enclosed.

Place:

Date:

Signature

Designation

[No. F. 532/1/55/3955.]

D. N. KOHLI,

Narcotics Commissioner to the Govt. of India.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING & REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 28th March 1963

G.S.R. 618.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following amendments to the rules regulating direct recruitment to the Central Engineering Service, Class I, issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply No. G.S.R. 233, dated the 10th February 1961, namely:—

1. For rule 5 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"5. A candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India;

Provided that, subject to the issue of a certificate of eligibility in his favour, a subject of Nepal, or a Tibetan who came over to India before the 1st January, 1962, with the intention of permanently settling in India may also be appointed to any Central Service or post:

Provided further that a candidate belonging to category (iii) above must be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been given by the Government of India and that the certificate of eligibility will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he can be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificate of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of a candidate belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (a) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 18th July, 1948, and have ordinarily been residing in India since then,
- (b) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July, 1948, and have not themselves registered as citizens under article 6 of the Constitution,
- (c) Non-citizens of category (iii) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January, 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by the Government.

2. In rule 7 of the said rules—

for the words “who are permanently employed in the Central Public Works Department” occurring in the first paragraph, the words “who hold substantively permanent posts in the Central Public Works Department” shall be substituted.

3. In rule 8 of the said rules—

(1) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a University incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India or other educational Institutes established by an Act of Parliament, or”

(2) for the last sentence in Note II, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“Such candidates will be admitted to the examination, if otherwise eligible, but the admission would be deemed to be provisional and subject to cancellation if the candidates do not produce proof of having passed the examination, as soon as possible, and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination”.

4. In rule 12 of the said rules—

for the second sentence, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“No claim for a refund of the fees will be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix nor can the fees be held in reserve for any other examination or selection”.

5. In rule 15 of the said rules—

for the last sentence of the first paragraph, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“All candidates who are declared qualified for the Personality Test will be physically examined at the place where they are summoned for interview, either immediately before or after the interview. Candidates will have to pay a fee of Rs. 16.00 to the Medical Board. The fact that a candidate has been physically examined will not mean or imply that he will be considered for appointment.”

6. In Appendix II to the said rules—

for the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“In exceptional cases, the Commission may accept a surveying certificate from any other institution not recognised by them for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service, if they are satisfied that the practical training in Surveying imparted in that institution would meet the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.”

7. In Appendix III of the said rules—

In paragraph (1) (b), for the abbreviation, figures and words “Rs. 16.00 before examination by a Medical Board, if declared qualified for the Personality Test”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Rs. 16.00 before examination by a Medical Board, if declared qualified for the Personality Test.”

[No. 15(8)/62-EWI(1).]

G.S.R. 619.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following amendments to the rules regulating direct recruitment to the Central Engineering Service, Class II,

issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply No. G.S.R. 234, dated the 10th February, 1961, namely:—

1. For rule 5 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“5. A candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India;

Provided that, subject to the issue of a certificate of eligibility in his favour, a subject of Nepal, or a Tibetan who came over to India before the 1st January, 1962, with the intention of permanently settling in India may also be appointed to any Central Service or Post:

Provided further that a candidate belonging to category (iii) above must be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been given by the Government of India, and that the certificate of eligibility will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he can be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificate of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of a candidate belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (a) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 18th July, 1948, and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (b) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July, 1948, and have got themselves registered as citizens under Article 6 of the Constitution.
- (c) Non-citizens of category (iii) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January, 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by the Government.

2. In rule 7 of the said rules—

for the words “who are permanently employed in the Central Public Works Department” occurring in the first paragraph, the words “who hold substantively permanent posts in the Central Public Works Department” shall be substituted.

3. In rule 8 of the said rules—

(1) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a University incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India or other educational Institutes established by an Act of Parliament; or

(2) for the last sentence in Note II, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“Such candidates will be admitted to the examination, if otherwise eligible, but the admission would be deemed to be provisional and subject to cancellation if the candidates do not produce proof of having passed the examination, as soon as possible, and, in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination”.

4. In rule 12 of the said rules—

for the second sentence, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“No claim for a refund of the fees will be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix nor can the fees be held in reserve for any other examination or selection”.

5. In rule 15 of the said rules—

for the last sentence of the first paragraph, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“All candidates who are declared qualified for the Personality Test will be physically examined at the place where they are summoned for interview, either immediately before or after the interview. Candidates will have to pay a fee of Rs. 16.00 to the Medical Board. The fact that a candidate has been physically examined will not mean or imply that he will be considered for appointment.”

6. In Appendix II to the said rules—

for the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“In exceptional cases, the Commission may accept a surveying certificate from any other institution not recognised by them for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service, if they are satisfied that the practical training in Surveying imparted in that institution would meet the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.”

7. In Appendix III of the said rules—

in paragraph (1) (b), for the abbreviation, figures and words “Rs. 16.00 before examination by a Medical Board, if declared qualified for the Personality Test”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Rs. 16.00 before examination by a Medical Board, if declared qualified for the Personality Test.”

[No. 15(6)/62-EWI (ii).]

G.S.R. 620.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following amendments to the rules regulating direct recruitment to the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I, issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply No. G.S.R. 36, dated the 31st December, 1958, namely:—

1. For rule 5 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“5. A candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India;

Provided that, subject to the issue of a certificate of eligibility in his favour, a subject of Nepal, or a Tibetan who came over to India before the 1st January, 1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India may also be appointed to any Central Service or Post.

Provided further that a candidate belonging to category (iii) above must be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been given by the Government of India, and that the certificate of eligibility will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he can be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificate of eligibility will

not, however, be necessary in the case of a candidate belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (a) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July, 1948, and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (b) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July, 1948, and have got themselves registered as citizens under Article 6 of the Constitution.
- (c) Non-citizens of category (iii) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January, 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by the Government.

2. In rule 7 of the said rules—

for the words “who are permanently employed in the Central Public Works Department” occurring in the first paragraph, the words “who hold substantively permanent posts in the Central Public Works Department” shall be substituted.

3. Rule 8 of the said rules shall be omitted and rules 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall be re-numbered as 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 respectively.

4. In rule 8 of the said rules as so renumbered—

(1) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a University incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India or other educational Institutes established by an Act of Parliament; or”

(2) for the last sentence in Note II, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“Such candidates will be admitted to the examination, if otherwise eligible, but the admission would be deemed to be provisional and subject to cancellation if the candidates do not produce proof of having passed the examination, as soon as possible, and; in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination”.

5. In rule 12 of the said rules, as so renumbered—

for the second sentence, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“No claim for a refund of the fees will be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix nor can the fees be held in reserve for any other examination or selection”.

6. In rule 15 of the said rules, as so renumbered—

for the last sentence of the first paragraph, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“All candidates who are declared qualified for the Personality Test will be physically examined at the place where they are summoned for interview, either immediately before or after the interview. Candidates will have to pay a fee of Rs. 16.00 to the Medical Board. The fact that a candidate has been physically examined will not mean or imply that he will be considered for appointment”.

7. In Appendix III of the said rules—

in paragraph (1) (b), for the abbreviation, figures and words “Rs. 16·00 before examination by a Medical Board, if declared qualified for the Personality Test”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Rs. 16·00 before examination by a Medical Board, if declared qualified for the Personality Test”.

[No. 15(6)/62-EWI (iii).]

G.S.R. 621.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following amendments to the rules regulating direct recruitment to the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply No. G.S.R. 235, dated the 10th February, 1961, namely:—

1. For rule 5 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“5 A candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India;

Provided that, subject to the issue of a certificate of eligibility in his favour, a subject of Nepal or a Tibetan who came over to India before the 1st January, 1962, with the intention of permanently settling in India may also be appointed to any Central Service or Post.

Provided further that a candidate belonging to category (iii) above must be a person in whose favour certificate of eligibility has been given by the Government of India, and that the certificate of eligibility will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he can be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificate of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of a candidate belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (a) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July, 1948, and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (b) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 13th July, 1948, and have got themselves registered as citizens under Article 6 of the Constitution.
- (c) Non-citizens of category (iii) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz. 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January, 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

2. In rule 7 of the said rules—

for the words “who are permanently employed in the Central Public Works Department” occurring in the first paragraph, the words “who hold substantively permanent posts in the Central Public Works Department” shall be substituted.

3. In rule 8 of the said rules—

- (1) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a University incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India or other educational Institutes established by an Act of Parliament; or”

- (2) for the last sentence in Note II, the following sentence shall be substituted namely:—

“Such candidates will be admitted to the examination, if otherwise eligible, but the admission would be deemed to be provisional and subject to cancellation if the candidates do not produce proof of having passed the examination, as soon as possible, and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination”.

4. In rule 12 of the said rules—

for the second sentence, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“No claim for a refund of the fees will be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix nor can the fees be held in reserve for any other examination or selection”.

5. In rule 13 of the said rules—

for the last sentence of the first paragraph, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

“All candidates who are declared qualified for the Personality Test will be physically examined at the place where they are summoned for interview, either immediately before or after the interview. Candidates will have to pay a fee of Rs. 16 00 to the Medical Board. The fact that a candidate has been physically examined will not mean or imply that he will be considered for appointment.”

6. In Appendix III of the said rules—

in paragraph (1) (b), for the abbreviation, figures and words “Rs. 16 00 before examination by a Medical Board, if declared qualified for the Personality Test”, the following shall be substituted namely:—

“Rs. 16-00 before examination by a Medical Board, if declared qualified for the Personality Test”.

[No. 15(6)/62-EWI(IV).]

R. C. MEHRA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

New Delhi, the 1st April 1963

G.S.R. 622.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules to amend the Examiner of Stores (office of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals) Recruitment Rules, 1962, published with the notification of the Government of India, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply G.S.R. No. 1280, dated the 20th September, 1962, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Examiner of Stores (office of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules 1963.
2. Examiner of Stores (office of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals) Recruitment Rules, 1962, after rule 5, the following rule shall be added at the end namely:—

“6. **Power to relax.**—Where the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax any of the provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons.”

[No. 47/21/62-ESII.]

R. RAJAGOPALAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 4th April 1963

G.S.R. 623.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the method of recruitment to General Central Service Class I and Class II posts in the National Atlas Organisation, namely:—

1. (1) **Short title and commencement.**—These rules may be called the National Atlas Organisation (Class I and Class II posts) Recruitment Rules, 1963.

(2) These rules shall come into force at once.

2. **Application.**—These rules shall apply for recruitment to Class I and Class II posts in the National Atlas Organisation specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto.

3. **Number, Classification and scale of pay.**—The number of posts, classification of the said posts and the scales of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 2 to 4 of the said Schedule.

4. **Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.**—The method of recruitment, age limit, qualifications and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 5 to 13 of the Schedule aforesaid;

Provided that the maximum age limit specified in column 6 for direct recruits may be relaxed—

(a) in the case of Government servants; and

(b) in the case of candidates belonging to the Schedule Castes or Schedule Tribes and other special categories of persons in accordance with the general orders of the Government of India, that may be issued from time to time.

5. **Disqualification.**—(a) No person, who has more than one wife living or who having a spouse living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life-time of such spouse, shall be eligible for appointment to service; and

(b) no woman, whose marriage is void by reason of the husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has a wife living at the time of such marriage, shall be eligible for appointment to service;

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that there are special grounds for so ordering, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

SCHEDULE

Recruitment Rules for the Posts in the National Atlas Organisation in Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs

Name of post	No. of posts	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post.	Age limit for direct recruits.	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits.	Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees.	Period of probation, if any.	Method of rectt. Whether by direct rectt. or by promotion or transfer & percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods.	In case of rectt. by promotion, transfer, grades from which promotion to be made.	If a Departmental Promotion Committee exists what is its composition.	Circumstances in which UPSC is to be consulted in making rectt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Deputy Director	2	General Central Service Class I	Rs. 700-40-1100-50-2-1250.	Selection	50 yrs.	Essential: (i) Master's or equivalent Hons. degree in Geography or allied subject of a recognised University. (ii) About 3 years experience in responsible position in a map publication office of standing, with knowledge of different operations of production of maps including drawing and printing. Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.	No.	2 years.	By Promotion failing which by direct recruitment	Promotion: (i) Research Officer. (ii) Drawing Officer. (iii) Technical Officer (with at least 5 years service in the grade).	Class I Departmental Promotion Committee.	As required under the rules.

Desirable :

- (i) Adequate knowledge of Applied Cartography and Photogrammetry.
- (ii) Research publication preferably on Cartography.

2. Research Officer	3	Do.	Rs. 400-400-450-30-600-35-670-EB-35-950.	Not applicable.	40 yrs. <i>Essential :</i>	Not applicable.	Do.	Direct recruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Do.
					(i) Master's or equivalent Hons. degree in Geography or allied subject of a recognised University.						
					(ii) Adequate experience of research involving collection of data and preparation of maps of varied types of which evidence to be furnished.						
					Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.						

Desirable :

- (i) Specialisation in Economic Geography.
- (ii) Some training in Cartography.
- (iii) Knowledge of statistics.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3. Drawing Officer.	3	General Central Service] Class I	Rs. 400-400-450-30-600-35-670-EB-35-950.	Not applicable.	40 yrs.	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) Degree of a recognised University.</p> <p>(ii) Adequate experience in running a drawing section, with working knowledge of various operations of printing office in general.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p> <p><i>Desirable :</i></p> <p>(i) Some training in topographical surveying.</p> <p>(ii) Knowledge of projection of topographical and geographical maps.</p>	Not applicable.	2 years	Direct recruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	As required under the rules.
4. Technical Officer.	2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) A Master's or equivalent Hons. degree of a recognised University in Geography or Geology or an allied subject.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A Bachelor's degree with at least 2 years experience of technical work in organisation connected with drawing and printing of maps and atlases.</p>	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Desirable :

- (i) Foreign training in Cartography and mapping.
- (ii) Two years experience of Survey of India methods in drawing and reproduction.

5. Statistical Officer.	2	General Central Service Class II (Gazetted)	Rs. 325-15-475- EB-20-575	Do.	35 years	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Master's or equivalent Hons. degree in Statistics/Mathematics or Economics (with Statistics of a recognised University). (ii) About 2 years experience of research in Applied Statistics, or in carrying out sample surveys, involving collection, compilation and interpretation of statistical data. <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p>	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
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[No. 1-51/57-S.II.]

M. M. JAIN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 1st April 1963

G.S.R. 624.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Films Division (Recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts) Rules, 1959, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, No. G.S.R. 1090, dated the 21st September, 1959, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Films Division (Recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts) Amendment Rules, 1963.
2. In the Films Division (Recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts) Rules, 1959, for the Note below rule 2, the following Note shall be substituted, namely:—

“Note.—In the case of displaced persons the relaxation referred to in clause (1) of the proviso will be made only upto the 31st December, 1963”.

[No. 3/1/63-F(A) FDRR/23.]

D. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 3rd April 1963

G.S.R. 625.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution the President hereby makes the following rules for regulating the recruitment to Class I and Class II posts in the Central Board of Film Censors of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in the Government of India, namely:—

1. **Short title.**—These rules may be called the Central Board of Film Censors (Class I and Class II posts) Recruitment Rules, 1963.
2. **Application.**—These rules shall apply for recruitment to the posts specified in column 2 of the Schedule annexed hereto.
3. **Classification and Scale of Pay.**—The classification of the posts and the scales of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 3 and 4 of the said Schedule.
4. **Nature, method of recruitment, age limit and qualifications etc.**—The nature of the posts, method of recruitment, age limit, qualifications and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 5 to 12 of the aforesaid Schedule:

Provided that the age limits specified in column 6 of the said schedule may be relaxed in the case of (a) Government Servants, (b) candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other categories of persons in accordance with the general instructions issued by the Central Government from time to time.

Provided further that the educational and other qualifications specified in column 7 of the said Schedule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission in the case of candidates otherwise qualified.

5. **Probation.**—All persons appointed whether by direct recruitment or otherwise to the posts specified in column 2 of the aforesaid Schedule shall be on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the appointing authority.

6. **Disqualification.**—(a) No person who has more than one wife living or who having a spouse living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life time of such spouse, shall be eligible for appointment to service; and

(b) no woman whose marriage is void by reason of the husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has a wife living at the time of such marriage, shall be eligible for appointment to service.

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that there are special grounds for so ordering, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Name of Post	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether Age selection limit for post or non-selection post	Whether Age selection limit for direct recruits	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits	Whether age & educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruits will apply in the case of Promotees	Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or transfer and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of recruitment by promotion/transfer grades from which promotion to be made	If Departmental Promotion Committee exists what is its composition	Circumstances in which Union Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	Regional Officer Central Board of Film Censors.	General Central Service Class I.	Rs. 1300—60— 1600—100— 1800.	Not appli- cable.	50 yrs.	<i>Essential :—</i> (i) Degree of a recognised University. (ii) Sound knowledge of an Indian language (which may be specified) and its literature. (iii) Sound knowledge of Indian History and Culture of India (Evidence to be furnished). (iv) Adequate administrative or managerial experience.	Not applicable.	By transfer/deputation failing which by direct recruitment.	Transfer/Deputation. Suitable officer of All India or Central Service Class I.	Not applicable.	As required under the rules.

Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in the case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

Desirable —

(i) Knowledge of Hindi and other Indian languages (Candidates possessing knowledge of a number of languages will be preferred).

(ii) Knowledge of current affairs and contemporary thought.

(iii) Experience in journalism with special reference to films.

2. Additional Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Censors.	Do.	1100—50—1400.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Assistant Regional Officer/ Secretary to Chairman Central Board of Film Censors.	General Central Service Class II Gazetted (Non-Ministerial).	590—30—830—35—900	Do	45 yrs.	<i>Essential</i> :— (i) Degree of a recognised University (ii) Sound knowledge of an Indian language (which may be specified) and its literature. (iii) Adequate knowledge of current affairs, Indian History and Culture of India.	Do.	Do.	Transfer/Deputation : Suitable officer of Central Service Class II.	Do.	Do.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

(iv) Administrative experience of running an office and controlling establishments either in Government service or in private concern of repute (for the post of Secretary to Chairman).

Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in the case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

Desirable :—

Knowledge of Hindi and other Indian languages (candidates possessing knowledge of number of languages will be preferred).

[No. F. 2/34/58-FC).]

S. PADMANABHAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

New Delhi, the 5th April 1963

G.S.R. 626.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. **Short title.**—These rules may be called the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules:—

- (a) “Act” means the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962;
- (b) “section” means a section of the Act.

3. **Publication of Notification under section 3.**—(1) Every notification under sub-section (1) of section 3 shall contain a description of the land sufficient to identify the same specifying, wherever possible, the numbers in a settlement of record or survey of such land.

(2) The substance of the notification referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be published—

- (a) by beat of drum in the neighbourhood of the land the right of user in which is to be acquired; and
- (b) by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place in the locality in which such land is situated.

(3) A copy of such notification shall be served in the manner laid down in rule 8 on every person who has been shown in the relevant revenue records as the owner of the land on the date of publication of the notification under sub-rule (1) or who, in the opinion of the competent authority, is the owner of, or interested in, such land.

4. **Filing of claims for compensation.**—Any person interested in any land may file before the competent authority a claim for compensation—

- (a) for damages sustained by that person by reason of the exercise of the powers conferred by section 4—
 - (i) in case the right of user in the land has not been acquired, within sixty days from the date on which the notification under sub-section (1) of the section 3 ceased to have effect, or
 - (ii) in case the right of user in the land has been acquired, within sixty days from the date of publication of the declaration under sub-section (1) of section 6;
- (b) for damages sustained by that person by reason of the exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, within sixty days from the date of termination of the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of that section;
- (c) for damages sustained by that person by reason of the exercise of the powers conferred by section 8, within sixty days from the date of termination of the operations referred to in that section;
- (d) under sub-section (4) of section 10, within sixty days from the date of publication of the declaration under sub-section (1) of section 6;

Provided that the competent authority may admit any claim within 30 days after the expiry of the period specified in this sub-rule, if he is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not making the application within such specified periods.

Explanation.—The expression “the date of termination of operations” with reference to any area means—

- (a) for the purposes of clause (b), the date of completion of works connected with the laying of pipelines in that area;

- (b) for the purposes of clause (c), the date of completion of all, or any of, the works referred to in section 8 in relation to the pipelines laid in that area;

which the competent authority may notify in the official Gazette and by beat of drum in the locality, in consultation with the party in whom the right of user in the land in that area has vested or ownership of the pipelines laid in that area vests, as the case may be.

(2) The claim for compensation shall be made in such form as the competent authority may specify in this behalf.

(3) The competent authority shall, on receipt of the claim for compensation, make such inquiry as it deems fit and fix the compensation and thereafter inform the parties referred to in sub-sections (2) and (5) of section 10 of the amount of compensation so fixed.

5. Application to the District Judge for determination of compensation.—Any party aggrieved by the determination of the amount of compensation may prefer an application to the District Judge within the limits of whose jurisdiction the land or any part thereof is situated, not later than 90 days of the receipt of the intimation from the competent authority under rule 4.

6. Deposit of compensation under section 11.—The Central Government, the State Government or the Corporation, as the case may be, shall, within 21 days of the receipt of the intimation under rule 4 deposit the compensation amount in such treasury and under such head of account as may be specified therein in that behalf.

7. Notice to claimants and reference of dispute to the District Judge.—(1) Where several persons claim to be interested in the amount of compensation deposited under sub-section (1) of section 11 and the competent authority has determined under sub-section (4) of that section, the persons who in its opinion are entitled to receive the compensation and the amount to be paid to each of them, it shall send intimation thereof to all the persons who have preferred claims for compensation.

(2) If any of the persons referred to in sub-rule (1) does not accept the decision of the competent authority, he shall, within a period of 30 days of the receipt of such intimation inform the competent authority in writing to that effect.

(3) If on receipt of intimation under sub-rule (2) or otherwise, the competent authority is of the opinion that a dispute regarding the payment of the compensation amount exists, it shall refer the dispute to the District Judge under sub-section (5) of section 11.

8. Mode of service of notice, etc.—(1) Any notice or letter issued or any order passed may be served by delivering or tendering a copy of such notice, letter or order, as the case may be, to the person for whom it is intended or to any adult member of his family or by sending it by registered post acknowledgement due addressed to that person at his usual or last known place of residence or business.

(2) Where the serving officer delivers or tenders the copy of the notice, letter or order under sub-rule (1), he shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgement of service endorsed on the original.

(3) Where the person or the adult member of the family of such person refuses to sign the acknowledgement, or where the serving officer, after using all due and reasonable diligence, cannot find such person and there is no adult member of the family of such person, the serving officer shall affix a copy of the notice, letter or order on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of the ordinary residence or usual place of business of such person and then shall return the original to the competent authority who issued the notice, letter or order, as the case may be, with a report endorsed thereon or annexed thereto stating that he has so affixed a copy, the circumstances under which he did so and the name and address of the person, if any, by whom the usual or last known place of residence or business, as the case may be, was identified and in whose presence the copy was affixed.

(4) Where the person to be served with the notice, letter or order is a minor or a person of unsound mind, the notice, letter or order shall be served in the aforesaid manner, on the guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, as the case may be.

[No. 31/28/62-ONG.]

B. SUBBA RAO, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 4th April 1963

G.S.R. 627.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F. 23-2/62-IH dated the 12/15th November, 1962, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, against item 4, in column (2), for the words “the Port of Madras”, the words “the ports of Madras and Mandapam/Dhanushkodi” shall be substituted.

[No. F. 14-1-/63-IH.]

BASHESHAR NATH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

ERRATA

The date of the notification No. 62-TT/V/29/32 of the Ministry of Railways, published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3(i), dated 9th March, 1963 as G.S.R. 411 on page 381, may be read as “23rd February, 1963” in place of “22nd February, 1963”.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Department of Company Law Administration)

THE COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S) GENERAL RULES AND FORMS

New Delhi, the 1st April 1963

G.S.R. 628.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), the Central Government hereby makes, with effect from the 15th April, 1963, the following rules further to amend the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963.

2. In rule 20 of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956, for the abbreviation and figures “Rs. 25”, the abbreviation and figures “Rs. 30” shall be substituted.

[No. F. 10/10/63-PR.]

ALTERATIONS TO SCHEDULE X TO THE COMPANIES ACT

G.S.R. 629.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), the Central Government hereby makes,

with effect from the 15th April, 1963 the following further alterations in Schedule X to the said Act, namely:—

In the said Schedule—

(i) under the heading "I. In respect of a company having a share capital", for items 5 and 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following items and entries shall respectively be substituted, namely:—

"5. For filing, registering or recording any document by this Act required or authorised to be filed, registered or recorded other than—

(i) the memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver, or

(ii) the statement or return required to be filed with the Registrar under sections 497, 509 and 551 by the liquidator in a winding up,—

(a) in respect of a company having a nominal share capital of less than Rs. 1,00,000, a fee of .. Rs. 7.50

(b) in respect of a company having a nominal share capital of Rs. 1,00,000 or more but less than Rs. 5,00,000, a fee of .. Rs. 15.00

(c) in respect of a company having a nominal share capital of Rs. 5,00,000 or more but less than Rs. 25,00,000, a fee of .. Rs. 25.00

(d) in respect of a company having a nominal share capital of Rs. 25,00,000 or more, a fee of .. Rs. 30.00

6. For making a record of or registering any fact by this Act required or authorised to be recorded or registered by the Registrar,—

(a) in respect of a company having a nominal share capital of less than Rs. 1,00,000, a fee of .. Rs. 7.50

(b) in respect of a company having a nominal share capital of Rs. 1,00,000 or more but less than Rs. 5,00,000, a fee of .. Rs. 15.00

(c) in respect of a company having a nominal share capital of Rs. 5,00,000 or more but less than Rs. 25,00,000, a fee of .. Rs. 25.00

(d) in respect of a company having a nominal share capital of Rs. 25,00,000 or more, a fee of .. Rs. 30.00 and

(ii) under the heading "II. In respect of a company not having a share capital", in item 13 and the entry relating thereto, for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) the statement or return required to be filed with the Registrar under sections 497, 509 and 551 by the liquidator in a winding up,".

[No. F. 10/10/63-PR.]

F. N. SANYAL, Under Secy.

(Department of International Trade)

COFFEE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 1st April 1963

G.S.R. 630.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (7 of 1942), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Coffee Rules, 1955, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 1666, dated the 1st August, 1955, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Coffee (Second) Amendment Rules, 1963.

2. In the Coffee Rules, 1955, in the proviso to sub-rule (2), of rule 35 after the words "National Savings Certificates", the words "or National Defence Certificates", shall be inserted.

[No. F. 2(3)-Plant(B)/63.]

TEA CONTROL

New Delhi, the 3rd April 1963

G.S.R. 631.—The following amendment to the Tea Board Bye-Laws, 1955 made by the Tea Board in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 50 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953), is hereby published for general information, the same having been confirmed by the Central Government as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

For By-law 30 of the Tea Board By-laws, 1955, the following by-law shall be substituted, namely:—

"30. Retirement;

- (1) All employees of the Board, excepting employees holding posts carrying a pay or scale of pay, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 110 per month, shall retire from the service of the Board at the age of 58.

Provided that, without prejudice to the powers of the Board to require an employee of the Board who has completed 30 years of qualifying service to retire the appointing authority may require an employee of the Board to retire after he attains the age of 55 years on 3 months' notice without assigning any reason.

Provided further that an employee of the Board may after attaining the age of 55 years voluntarily retire after giving 3 months' notice to the appointing authority.

Provided also that scientific and technical personnel of the Board may be given extensions of service beyond the age of 58 years subject to their fitness and suitability for work.

- (2) Employees of the Board holding posts carrying a pay or scale of pay the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 110 per month, shall retire at the age of 60 and no extension shall be granted."

2. This amendment shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st December, 1962.

[No. 8(15) Plant (A)/62.]

COFFEE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 6th April 1963

G.S.R. 632.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (7 of 1942), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Coffee Rules, 1955, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 1666, dated the 1st August, 1955, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Coffee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1963.

2. In the First Schedule to the Coffee Rules, 1955,—

(a) in Form A, the words "or Imperial Bushels" shall be omitted.

(b) in Form F,—

(i) the words "bushels, candies" shall be omitted.

(ii) for the abbreviation "kilos", the abbreviation "kg" shall be substituted

(c) in Form F.1,—

- (i) the words “bushels, candies” shall be omitted.
- (ii) for the abbreviation “kilos”, the abbreviation “kg” shall be substituted.
- (iii) in the Foot note No. I(a), for the words “Arabica acreage” the words “area under Arabica” shall be substituted.
- (iv) in the Foot note No. I(b), for the words “Robusta acreage” the words “area under Robusta” shall be substituted.

(d) in Form G,—

- (i) the words “Imperial bushels” wherever they occur except in the place where they occur for the second time shall be omitted.
- (ii) for the words “struck Imperial Bushels”, the words “struck forty litre units or kilograms” shall be substituted.

(e) in Form H,—

- (i) for the abbreviation “kilos” wherever it occurs, the abbreviation “kg” shall be substituted.
- (ii) in Note 1, for the words “yield per acre”, the words “yield per hectare/acre” shall be substituted.

(f) in Form I, item 4, for the word “acreage”, the word “area” shall be substituted.

[No. F. 2(5) Plant(B)/62.]

B. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

ORDER.

New Delhi, the 1st April 1963

G.S.R. 633.—Ess. Com.(5).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers conferred on it by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act to provide for the matters specified in sub-section (2) thereof shall, in relation to salt, which is an item of foodstuff under sub-clause (v) of clause (a) of section 2 of the said Act, be exercisable also by the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, subject to the conditions that:

- (a) before making any Order relating to any matter specified in clauses (a), (c), (d) and (f) of sub-section (2) of the said section 3, the Lieutenant Governor shall obtain the concurrence of the Central Government; and
- (b) no order made in exercise of the aforesaid powers shall have effect so as to prohibit or restrict the export of salt from any place in that Union territory to any place outside India.

[No. 9/1/63-Salt.]

D. N. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 31st March 1963

G.S.R. 634.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the method of recruitment to the post of Statistical Assistant Silviculturist in the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, namely:—

1. **Short title.**—These rules may be called the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun (Statistical Assistant Silviculturist) Recruitment Rules, 1963.

2. **Application.**—These rules shall apply to the post of Statistical Assistant Silviculturist in the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun.

3. **Number, Classification and Scales of pay.**—The number of the said post, its classification and the scale of pay attached thereto shall be specified in columns 2 to 4 of the Schedule annexed to these rules.

4. **Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.**—The method of recruitment to the said post, age limit, qualifications for recruitment and other matters relating thereto shall be as specified in columns 5 to 13 of the Schedule aforesaid.

5. **Disqualifications.**—(a) No person, who has more than one wife living or who having a spouse living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life-time of such spouse, shall be eligible for appointment to the said post; and

(b) No woman, whose marriage is void by reason of the husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has a wife living at the time of such marriage, shall be eligible for appointment to the said post.

6. **Power to relax.**—Where the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may by order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax any of the provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons.

THE SCHEDULE

Recruitment Rules for the Post of Statistical Assistant Silviculturist in Ministry of Food & Agriculture, (Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun)

Name of post	No. of posts	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post	Age limit for direct recruits	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits	Whether age & educational qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees	Period of probation, if any	Method of rectt. whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or transfer & percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of rectt. by promotion transfer, grades from which promotion to be made	If a DPC exists what is its composition	Circumstances in which UPSC to be consulted in making rectt.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Statistical Assistant Silviculturist	One	G.C.S. Class II (Non-ministerial)	Rs. 350-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800-EB-30-830-35-900.	Selection	35 yrs. and below (relaxable for Govt. servants)	<p><i>Essential:</i></p> <p>(i) Degree (with Mathematics or Statistics as a subject of Study) of a recognised University.</p> <p>(ii) About 3 years' experience in a responsible position, in laying out sample plots, collection of forest mensuration data and collections required in connection with compilation of volume and yield tables</p>	No.	2 years	By promotion failing which by direct recruitment	<p><i>Promotion</i></p> <p>(i) Research Assistant Grade I</p> <p>(ii) Forest Ranger with 5 years' service in the grade.</p>	Class II DPC	As required under the rules.

Qualifications relaxable at
Commission's discre-
tion in case of candidates
otherwise well qualified.

Desirable :

- (i) Degree or Diploma in
Forestry, or a forest
Rangers Certificate.
 - (ii) Training in Statistics
at a recognised Statisti-
cal Institute.
-

[No. F. 37-10(ii)/62-F.]

T. S. KRISHNAMURTI, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Food)

New Delhi, the 6th April 1963

G.S.R. 635.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 (58 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title.—These rules may be called the Central Warehousing Corporation Rules, 1963.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) "Act" means the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, (58 of 1962);
- (b) "Board" means the board of directors referred to in section 6;
- (c) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board appointed under sub-section (4) of section 7;
- (d) "Corporation" means the Central Warehousing Corporation established under section 3;
- (e) "director" means a director of the Board;
- (f) "Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee of the Corporation constituted under sub-section (1) of section 12;
- (g) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;
- (h) "General Fund" means the General Fund referred to in sections 15 and 17;
- (i) "managing director" means the managing director of the Corporation;
- (j) "register" means the register of shareholders referred to in rule 19;
- (k) "section" means a section of the Act;
- (l) "Warehousing Fund" means the Central Warehousing Fund referred to in sections 15 and 16.

CHAPTER II

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND APPOINTMENT OF FINANCIAL ADVISER.

3. Nomination of directors.—The Central Government shall nominate the following persons as directors under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 7, namely:—

- (i) the Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food), Government of India.
- (ii) a representative of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture), Government of India.
- (iii) a representative of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), Government of India.
- (iv) a representative of the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Department of Co-operation), Government of India.
- (v) the Director General of Food, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food), Government of India.
- (vi) a non-official.

4. Term of office of directors and filling of casual vacancies among directors.—

(1) The term of office of the non-official director nominated under clause (vi) of rule 3 shall be two years from the date of his nomination as such director.

(2) The term of office of a director nominated by the Central Government under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7, for the first constitution of the Board shall be two years:

Provided that the Central Government may extend the term of office of such director for a further period not exceeding one year.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 7, a director elected under clause (d), clause (e) or clause (f) of that sub-section, shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of his election as such director or until a successor is elected in his place, whichever is later.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (7) a casual vacancy in the office of director shall be filled by election or nomination by the authority competent to elect or nominate and a director so elected or nominated shall hold office for so long until as the director whose place he fills, would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred:

Provided that no casual vacancy occurring within three months of the date of expiry of the normal term of office of a director shall be filled under this sub-rule.

(5) A non-official director nominated under clause (vi) of rule 3 may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Central Government and such resignation shall be effective from the date on which it is accepted by the Central Government or on the expiry of a period of one month from the date of its receipt by the Central Government, whichever is earlier.

(6) An elected director may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman and such resignation shall be effective from the date on which it is accepted by the Chairman or on the expiry of a period of one month from the date of its receipt by the Chairman, whichever is earlier.

(7) A casual vacancy occurring amongst the directors nominated by the Central Government for the first constitution of the Board in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7 shall be filled by the Central Government.

5. Election of directors to Executive Committee.—The Board shall elect from among themselves two directors one of whom shall be from among the three directors referred to in clauses (d), (e) and (f) of sub-section (1) of section 7.

6. Resignation of non-official members of the Executive Committee.—A non-official member of the Executive Committee may resign his office as such member by intimation in writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman who shall place it before the Executive Committee and such resignation shall be effective from the date on which it is accepted by the Executive Committee or on the expiry of a period of one month from the date of its receipt by the Chairman, whichever is earlier.

7. Sub-Committees.—The Board may appoint as many sub-committees from among its directors as it may deem necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.

8. Filling of vacancies.—Any vacancy arising among directors elected in pursuance of clauses (d), (e) and (f) of sub-section (1) of section 7 shall be filled within three months from the date when such vacancy occurs.

9. Nomination of candidates for directorship.—(1) No candidate for election as a director shall be validly nominated unless:—

(a) he is, on the last date for receipt of nomination, not disqualified to be a director under section 8;

(b) he is nominated by a shareholder of the class of holders in respect of which the election is to be held;

(c) the nomination is in writing signed by a duly authorised representative of the shareholder;

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-rule (1), a nomination may also be made by a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, managing committee or governing body, as the case may be, of the shareholding Institution on whom the management of the affairs of the Institution is vested and where a nomination is so made, a copy of the resolution certified to be a true copy by the Presiding Officer of the Board of Directors, managing committee or governing body, shall be forwarded to the Head Office of the Corporation, whereupon such copy shall be deemed to be a nomination duly made under this rule.

(3) No nomination shall be valid unless it is received in the Head Office of the Corporation not less than fourteen days before the date fixed for the election.

10. Publication of list of candidates for directorship.—(1) On the first working day following the last date fixed for the receipt of nomination papers, the Chairman shall take the same into consideration. He shall, after such enquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, accept or reject the nomination of any candidate. Any persons aggrieved by the decision of the Chairman, may, within seven days of the orders of the Chairman, accepting or rejecting the nomination of any candidate, appeal to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

(2) If the number of valid nominations for any category is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled in that category, the candidate or candidates so nominated shall be declared to be duly elected and the meeting of the shareholders called for the purpose may be cancelled.

(3) If the number of valid nominations for any category exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled in that category, the Chairman shall cause the names and addresses of the candidates validly nominated to be published in the Gazette of India and in at least three news papers in India.

11. Preparation of list of shareholders.—(1) For the purpose of election of a director under clause (d), clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 7, a separate list of shareholders of each class shall be prepared at least four weeks before the date of the meeting at which the election is to be held and the shareholders of each class shall be eligible to vote in the election of director representing their class only.

(2) Every such list shall be made available for purchase at a price of fifty Naye Paise for each copy on application at the Head Office of the Corporation.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting held for the purpose of election of directors if at the time of election he has not paid all calls or other sums due from him in respect of any shares registered in his name or the Corporation has exercised any right of lien on such shares.

12. Particulars relating to vacancy to be specified and manner of election.—(1) Where at any meeting an election is to be held, the particulars relating to the vacancy shall be specified in the notice convening the meeting and separate meetings may be convened of different classes of shareholders mentioned in clauses (d), (e) and (f) of sub-section (1) of section 7.

(2) Every election of directors shall be conducted by vote by ballot:

Provided that where at any meeting such election is to be held if a majority of the shareholders present at the meeting desire that the election may be conducted by show of hands, the authority presiding at that meeting shall permit the election to be conducted accordingly.

(3) Every shareholder who is entitled to vote, shall have one vote.

(4) Votes may be given either personally or by proxies; a proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a corporation under their common seal. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a shareholder and the instrument appointing him shall be delivered to the authority presiding at the meeting sufficiently early before the actual conduct of elections.

(5) The decisions of the authority presiding at the meeting at which an election is to be held as respects eligibility of any shareholder to vote, shall be final.

13. Publication of names of directors elected.—The names and addresses of the directors declared duly elected shall be published in the Gazette of India.

14. Appointment of Financial Adviser.—The Board shall appoint, with the approval of the Central Government, a Financial Adviser to advise the Corporation on all matters relating to revenue and expenditure.

CHAPTER III

SHARES OF THE CORPORATION

15. Shares to be movable property.—The shares of the Corporation shall be movable property.

16. The shares to be under the control of the Board.—Subject to the provisions of the Act and these rules, the shares of the Corporation shall be under the control of the Board.

17. Conditions of first allotment of shares.—(1) The first allotment of shares shall be made by the Board in accordance with the provisions of section 4 to applicants who are qualified to be registered as shareholders of the Corporation.

(2) The Board may make allotments to the applicants for shares either in full, or in part, depending on the number of applicants from the class of shareholders concerned. The Board, shall, as far as practicable, make full allotment in respect of application for smaller number of shares so that there may be as many shareholders of that class as possible.

(3) The decision of the Board as to whether in a particular application for shares there shall be full, partial or no allotment shall be final.

18. Joint holding of shares.—The Corporation shall not recognize the joint holding of shares.

19. Share Register.—(1) The Corporation shall maintain at its Head Office a register of shareholders qualified under the Act to be registered therein and shall enter therein the following particulars, namely:—

- (a) the name and address at which each shareholder has his principal place of business;
- (b) the categories specified in sub-section (2) of section 4 under which the shareholder is qualified to be so registered;
- (c) the date on which each person is entered as a shareholder, the manner in which he acquires the share and, except in the case of first allotment, the name of the previous holder;
- (d) the date on which each person ceases to be a shareholder and the name of the person to whom and the ledger to which the share is transferred.

(2) In the register, a separate ledger shall be maintained in respect of each of the categories of shareholders referred to in sub-section (2) of section 4.

20. Inspection of Register.—(1) The register, except when closed under rule 21, shall be open to inspection by any shareholder, free of charge, at the Head Office of the Corporation during business hours, subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Corporation may impose, so however that not less than two hours in each day may be allowed for inspection.

(2) A shareholder shall not have the right to make a copy of any entry in the register by himself, but may, except when the register is closed under rule 21, require a copy of the register or any part thereof, on pre-payment therefor at the rate of fifty Naye Paise for every one hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

21. Closure of Register.—The Board may, by giving notice by advertisement, close the register for a period of forty-five days in any year, but not exceeding thirty days at one time, as may be necessary.

22. Share Certificate.—(1) Every share certificate shall be issued under the common seal of the Corporation.

(2) Every share certificate shall specify the number and denote numbers of the share in respect of which it is issued and shall be issued within three months of the date of application.

23. Entitlement to Share Certificate.—(1) The Central Government and the State Bank of India shall each be entitled, free of charge, to one certificate for all the shares registered in its name at a time.

(2) Every shareholder other than the Central Government and the State Bank of India shall be entitled, free of charge, to one certificate for each five shares registered in its name. If any shareholder requires more than one certificate for each five shares held by it, the shareholder shall pay for each additional certificate a sum of Re. 1. A shareholder holding less than five shares shall however be entitled, free of charge, to one share certificate, and if more than one certificate is required, the shareholder shall pay for each additional certificate a sum of Re. 1.

24. Issue of new certificate in place of worn-out, de-faced, etc. certificates.—

(1) If any share certificate is worn-out or defaced or tendered for sub-division, then, upon production thereof at the Head Office of the Corporation, the Corporation may order the same to be cancelled and issue a new certificate or certificates in lieu thereof on payment of a sum of Re. 1 and any incidental expenses which the Corporation may have incurred in connection with the issue of the new certificate or certificates.

(2) If any share certificate is alleged to be lost or destroyed then, upon production of such evidence of the loss or destruction thereof, as the Board may consider satisfactory, and upon such indemnity, with or without security, as the Board may require, a new certificate in lieu thereof may be given to the party entitled to such loss or destroyed certificate, provided that no such certificate shall be issued without first giving notice to the public published in local newspapers and inviting objections, if any, within a week of the notice. Where a new certificate is issued in lieu of a lost or destroyed certificate, the person to whom the new certificate is issued shall be liable to pay to the Corporation all expenses incidental to the investigation of evidence of loss or destruction and the preparation of the requisite form of indemnity as aforesaid.

25. Corporation to have lien on shares.—The Corporation shall have a first lien on all shares registered in the name of each shareholder and on the proceeds of the sale thereof for its debts, liabilities and engagements, solely or jointly, with any other person to or with the Corporation, whether the period for payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not; and such lien shall extend to all dividends declared from time to time in respect of such shares. Unless otherwise agreed, the registration of a transfer of shares shall operate as a waiver of the Corporation's lien, if any, on such shares.

26. Shareholders disqualified to give intimation to the Board.—(1) It shall be the duty of every institution registered as a shareholder, forthwith, upon ceasing to be qualified to be so registered, to give intimation thereof to the Board.

(2) The Board may, at any time, cause such enquiry to be made as it may consider necessary, for ascertaining whether any institution registered as a shareholder has ceased to be so qualified and upon being satisfied about this, it shall intimate the shareholder that the shareholder is not entitled to be a shareholder of the Corporation. On such intimation, the shareholder shall not be entitled to the payment of any dividend on any such share or to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of such share and the Corporation shall make an entry in the register to that effect.

(3) If the Board finds that an institution, which is not qualified to be a shareholder of the Corporation, is registered by inadvertence or otherwise as a shareholder of the Corporation, it shall inform such shareholder that the shareholder is not entitled to the payment of any dividend on such share or to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of such share and shall make an entry in the register to that effect.

27. Instalments on shares to be duly paid.—If, by the conditions of allotment of any share, the whole or any part of the amount or issue price thereof shall be payable by instalments, every such instalment shall, when due, be paid to the Corporation by the institution which, for the time being, shall be the registered holder of the share.

28. Trust not recognised.—Save as herein otherwise provided, the Corporation shall be entitled to treat the registered holder of any share as the absolute owner thereof and accordingly, shall not, except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as by statute required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to any interest in such share on the part of any other person.

29. Calls.—The Board may, from time to time, make such calls as it thinks fit, upon the shareholders in respect of moneys unpaid on the shares held by them respectively and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable at fixed

times and each shareholder shall pay the amount of every call so made on such shareholder to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Board.

30. Power of Corporation to fix different call amounts.—The Corporation may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, fix different amounts to be paid by different classes of shareholders on calls made by it and different times of payment of such amounts.

31. When calls deemed to have been made.—A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising such call was passed and a notice of call issued to the shareholders specifying the time and place of payment and to whom such call shall be paid. Not less than fifteen days time from the date of issue of such notice shall be given to the shareholders for such payment.

32. Payment of interest on call or instalment.—(1) If the sum payable in respect of any call or instalment is not paid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being, of the share in respect of which the call has been made shall pay interest for the same at the rate of nine per cent per annum or at such other rate as the Board may determine, from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the date of actual payment.

(2) The Board may in its absolute discretion waive payment of interest under this rule.

33. Evidence in action for call.—At the trial or hearing of any action for the recovery of any money due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the shareholder sued is entered in the register as a holder, that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book, in pursuance of these rules; and it shall not be necessary to prove the constitution of the Board which makes such call or any other matter whatsoever, but the proof of the matter aforesaid shall be a conclusive evidence of the debt.

34. Payment of calls in advance.—The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any shareholder willing to advance the same all or any part of the capital due upon the shares held by such shareholders beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the amount so paid in advance or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Corporation may pay interest at such rate as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the Board may agree upon.

35. Payment of allotment money to be deemed as call.—(1) Any sum which by the term of issue of shares becomes payable on allotment shall be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date on which, by the term of issue, such sum becomes payable.

(2) In case of non-payment of such sum, all the relevant provisions of these rules with respect to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise, shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

36. Notice to be served on defaulting shareholders.—If any shareholder fails to pay any call or instalment on or before the day appointed for the payment of the same, the Board may at any time thereafter, during such time as the call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on such shareholder requiring the shareholder to pay the sum together with any interest that may have accrued and all expenses that may have been incurred by the Corporation by reason of such non-payment.

37. Form of notice for payment of call or instalment etc.—The notice for payment of call or instalment shall name a day and a place or places on and at which such call or instalment and such interest and expenses are to be paid. Such notice shall also state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place or places appointed, the shares in respect of which a call was made or instalment is payable, will be liable to be forfeited.

38. Forfeiture of shares.—If any notice served under rule 36 is not complied with, any shares in respect of which notice has been given may, at any time after service of the notice but before payment of all calls or instalments, interest and expenses, due in respect thereof, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

39. Shares forfeited to be property of Corporation.—Any share forfeited under rule 38 shall be deemed to be the property of the Corporation and the Board may sell, reallocate or otherwise dispose of the same in such manner as it thinks fit, subject to the provisions of section 4.

40. Power to annul forfeiture.—The Board may, at any time before any shares forfeited under rule 38 are sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture thereof upon such conditions as it thinks fit.

41. Payment of arrears.—Any shareholder whose shares have been forfeited under rule 38 shall notwithstanding the forfeiture, be liable to pay all moneys inclusive of interest and expenses owing upon or in respect of such arrears at the time of forfeiture together with interest thereon from the date of forfeiture until payment at nine per cent per annum.

42. Dividend.—(1) No dividend shall be declared or paid except out of the profits of the Corporation or out of moneys provided by the Central Government for payment of dividend in pursuance of the guarantee given under sub-section (1) of section 5.

(2) The dividend shall be paid to persons whose names are entered in the register at the time of declaration of the dividend.

(3) The dividend shall be payable in proportion to the amount paid up on each share before the expiry of the year for which the dividend is declared:

Provided that, in the case of shares allotted or calls made in the course of the year for which the dividend is declared the dividend shall be payable only in proportion to the period of the year from the date of allotment or, as the case may be, from the date fixed for payment of call money.

(4) The dividend shall not bear any interest.

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

43. Maintenance of and operation upon Bank Accounts and investments.—(1). Subject to the provisions of this rule, all moneys belonging to the Corporation, shall be deposited in the Reserve Bank or the State Bank or any subsidiary of the State Bank or in such scheduled Bank or Co-operative Bank as may be approved for this purpose by the Central Government to the account of the Corporation.

(2) All payments by or on behalf of the Corporation shall be made by cheques except payment of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 which may be made in cash from the amount of imprest sanctioned for such purposes.

(3) Such cheques and all orders for making deposits or investments or for the withdrawal of amounts for disposal in any other manner from the funds of the Corporation, shall be signed by the managing director or by any officer of the Corporation authorised by the Board in this behalf.

(4) No payment shall be made out of the accounts of the Corporation unless the expenditure is covered by the financial estimate referred to in section 28:

Provided that the Executive Committee may, at its discretion, authorise any expenditure to be incurred in anticipation of such estimates and the statement of expenditure so incurred shall be submitted to the Board at its next meeting:

Provided further that the Executive Committee may, in respect of any year sanction reappropriation from one head of expenditure to another or from a provision made for one scheme to that for another subject to the condition that such reappropriation shall not exceed ten per cent. of the sanctioned amount under the head of expenditure or for that scheme to which the amount is reappropriated and a statement of such reappropriation shall be submitted to the Board.

(5) All monetary transactions shall be entered in the cash book, as soon as they are conducted, and attested by an officer of the Corporation duly authorised by the managing director in this behalf. The cash book shall be closed daily and completely checked by the managing director or the officer authorised by him in this behalf. At the end of each month, the managing director or the officer so

authorised, shall verify the cash book and the cash in hand and record a signed and dated certificate to that effect.

(6) All payments by the Corporation shall be made on bills or other documents duly prepared and passed by the managing director or other officer authorised in this behalf. The paid vouchers shall be stamped "paid" or "cancelled" so that they cannot be used a second time. They should then be kept serially numbered and produced at the time of audit.

44. Deposit in Bank or investment in securities of surplus funds.—(1) Any funds of the Corporation not required for current expenditure may be placed in fixed deposit with the Reserve Bank or the State Bank or any subsidiary of the State Bank or any scheduled or Cooperative Bank approved in this behalf by the Central Government or invested in the name of the Corporation in the securities of the Central Government or any State Government.

(2) The placing of money in fixed deposit and the investment thereof and the disposal of money so placed or invested shall require the sanction of the Executive Committee:

Provided that short-term fixed deposits may be made and withdrawn in accordance with the requirements of the Corporation by the managing director.

45. Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet.—The Board shall cause the books of the Corporation to be balanced on the last working day of the month of March in each year and the annual accounts shall be set out as follows:—

- (a) an annual account of the Warehousing Fund in Form "A";
- (b) an annual account of the General Fund comprising
 - (i) a balance sheet in Form "B";
 - (ii) a profit and loss account for the year in Form "C".

FORM 'A'

(See Rule 45)

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

(Warehousing Fund)

Annual Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 19

Receipts	Payments
1. Opening Balance.	1. Investments.
2. Grants received from the Central Government under section 16(1) (b).	2. Loans to— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) State Governments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) under section 16 (2) (a). (ii) under section 16 (2) (b). (b) State Warehousing Corporations.
3. Loans received from Central Government under section 16(1) (b).	3. Subsidies to— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) State Governments. (b) State Warehousing Corporations.
4. Repayment of loans by— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) State Governments: against loans given under <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) section 16 (2) (a). (b) section 16 (2) (b). 	4. Advances.
	5. Loans repaid to the Central Government.

Receipts	Payments
(ii) State Warehousing Corporations.	6. Interest paid to the Central Government.
5. Refund against subsidies (unutilised) made to:—	7. Balance on hand.
(i) State Governments.	
(ii) State Warehousing Corporations.	
6. Advances repaid.	
7. Interest on—	
(i) Loans to State Governments under—	
(a) section 16	
(2)(a)	
(b) section 16	
(2)(b).	
(ii) State Warehousing Corporations.	
(iii) Bank Accounts.	
8. Interest on investments.	
9. Miscellaneous receipts including moneys and other securities transferred under section 43(2)(c).	

FORM

(See

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE

GENERAL

Balance Sheet as

CAPITAL & LIABILITIES

Previous year Rs.				Current year Rs.
	1. Capital—			
	(i) Authorised			
	(ii) Issued			
	(iii) Subscribed			
	(iv) Paid up :			
		No. of Shares	Amount Rs.	
	(a) Central Government			
	(b) State Bank of India			
	(c) Other Scheduled banks			
	(d) Co-operative Societies			
	(e) Insurance Companies in- cluding Life Insurance Corporation of India			
	(f) Investment Trusts			
	(g) Other financial institutions			
	(h) Recognised Associations dealing in agricultural produce etc.			
	(i) Companies dealing in agricultural produce etc.			
	Less :			
	Class in arrears			
	2. Shares Forfeited Account			
	3. Reserve Fund under section 30(1)			
	4. Bad and doubtful debts Fund under sec- tion 30(2)			
	5. Other Funds			
	6. Bonds and Debentures—			
	7. Borrowings from :—			
	(i) Reserve Bank of India under section 27(2)(i)			
	(ii) State Bank of India under section 27(2)(ii)			
	(iii) Central Government under section 27(3)			
	8. Advances received for purchase of agri- cultural and notified commodities under section 11(e)			
	9. Liabilities under guarantees by Central Government <i>per contra</i> :			
	(i) Under section 5(1)			
	(ii) Under section 27(4)			

'B'

 ulc

NOTIFICATION

ND

1 31st March

PROPERTY AND ASSETS

Previous
 Year
 Rs.

Current
 Year
 Rs.

1. Fixed Assets :

- (a) Land
- (b) Buildings
- (c) Godowns and Warehouses
- (d) Capital works-in-progress

2. Investments.

- (a) Central Government Securities
- (b) State Government Securities
- (c) State Warehousing Corporation shares
- (d) Other investments

3. Guarantees by Government as *per contra*

4. Value of Dead Stock

5. Advances to State Warehousing Corporations for purchase of agricultural and notified commodities under section 24(d)

6. Estimate value of Stocks held as Agent of Government

7. Other items

8. Cash on hand

9. Cash in Banks

(a) Reserve Bank of India

(b) State Bank of India

(c) Other Scheduled Banks

(d) Co-operative Banks

10. Profit and Loss Account

TOTAL

CAPITAL & LIABILITIES

Previous year Rs.		Current year Rs.
	10. Provision for taxes	
	11. Other liabilities	
	12. Suspense	
	13. Other Items	
	14. Profit and Loss Account	
	TOTAL	

FORM

(See

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE

(GENERAL

Profit and Loss Account for the year

EXPENDITURE

Previous year Rs.		Current Year Rs.
	1. Interest on :	
	(a) Loans from the Reserve Bank of India.	
	(b) Loans from the State Bank of India.	
	(c) Loans from the Central Government .	
	(d) Bonds	
	(e) Debentures	
	2. Establishment	
	3. Wages	
	4. Directors' Remuneration, Fees, Travelling Allowances, etc..	
	5. Rent, Rates and Taxes	
	6. Insurance	
	7. Chemicals consumed	
	8. Warehouse Licence Fees	
	9. Repairs and Maintenance	
	10. Auditors' Fees or Remuneration	
	11. Stationery and Printing	
	12. Bank Charges	
	13. Publicity and Propaganda	
	14. Miscellaneous Expenses	
	15. Other Items	
	16. Depreciation	
	Net Profit c/d	
	TOTAL	

PROPERTY AND ASSETS

'C'

lc 45)

SING CORPORATION

FUND)

ended 31st March,

INCOME

Previous
Year
Rs.Current
year
Rs.

1. Warehousing Charges
2. Interest on :
 - (a) Bank Accounts
 - (b) Loans and Advances
 - (c) Central Government Securities
 - (d) State Government Securities
3. Dividends on Shares held in State Warehousing Corporations
4. Other Income, including Agency Commission

Net Loss c/d

TOTAL

EXPENDITURE

Previous
Year
Rs.

Current
Year
Rs.

1. Balance as per last Balance Sheet . . .
2. Loss for the year b/d . . .
3. Reserve for bad and doubtful debts Fund . . .
4. Provision for Taxes . . .
5. Provision for Reserve Fund under section 30(1) . . .
6. Provision for other Funds . . .
7. Proposed Dividend . . .

Net Profit carried to Balance Sheet . . .

TOTAL . . .

INCOME

Previous Year Rs.		Curren Year R .
	1. Balance as per last Balance Sheet .	
	2. Profit for the year b/d .	
	3. Grants from the Central Government under section 14(1)(a)	
	Net Loss carried to Balance Sheet	
	TOTAL .	

[No. F. 26/51/62-SG. II].

H. LAL,
Jt. Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 1st April 1963

G.S.R. 636.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1960, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1963.

2. For sub-clause (c) of clause 2 of the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1960, the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) “fertilizer” means Sulphate of Ammonia, Urea, Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and any mixture containing any one or more of the aforementioned fertilizers.”

[No. F. 27-3/61-MT.]

G.S.R. 637.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. G.S.R. 1562, dated 31st December, 1960, namely:—

In the said Order,—

for Schedule-I, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

“SCHEDULE I

- (i) Sulphate of Ammonia.
- (ii) Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate.
- (iii) Urea.
- (iv) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.
- (v) any mixture containing any one or more of the fertilizers mentioned in items (i) to (iv).”

[No. F. 27-3/61-MT.]

AMMER RAZA, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 30th March, 1963

G.S.R. 638.—The following draft of the Oil Mines Regulations, 1963, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), and in supersession of the Indian Oil Mines Regulations, 1933, is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby: and notice is given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st August, 1963.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT

"OIL MINES REGULATIONS, 1963"

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and application.—(1) These regulations may be called the Oil Mines Regulations, 1963.

(2) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) They shall apply to every oil mine.

2. Definitions.—In these Regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

- (1) 'Act' means the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952);
- (2) 'Approved Safety Lamp' and 'Approved Electric Torch' mean respectively safety lamp and electric torch manufactured by such firm and of such type as the Chief Inspector may from time to time specify by notification in the official gazette;
- (3) 'Auxiliary Inside Derrick Platform' means fixed platform, other than the principal or rod board platforms, on which workmen stand to handle pipe or other equipment racked in the derrick tower;
- (4) 'Back-Up Line' means a length of wire rope used for holding the leverage arm or handle of a pipe tong while the tong is in use to prevent rotation of a length of pipe onto which another joint of threaded pipe is being connected or disconnected;
- (5) 'Back-Up Post' means a post, column or stanchion to which a back-up line is secured;
- (6) 'Blind' means a device, other than a valve used for the purpose of preventing the passage of liquid, gas or vapour through a pipe line or nozzle opening, such as metal plates inserted in flanged joints, blind flanges, caps and plugs fitted on the ends of pipe lines;
- (7) 'Blind-open' means a metal spacer having a opening in the centre which is the same as the inside diameter of the pipe and used in flanged pipe joints for the purpose of filling the space left for the blind;
- (8) 'Blowout' means an excessive uncontrolled discharge of gas, liquid or mixture of gas or liquid from a well to the atmosphere;
- (9) 'Blowout Preventer' means a mechanical device, or a combination of mechanical devices secured to the top of a well casing including valves, fittings and control mechanism connected therewith, designed to prevent a blowout;
- (10) 'Breaking Line' means a wire rope or fibre rope, one end of which is secured to a tong handle and the other end attached to or wound on a mechanical device to impart a pulling power on the tong leverage

arm or handle to start the unscrewing of a threaded pipe joint or drill pipe tool joint;

- (11) 'Bull Wheel' means a mechanical device consisting of a shaft near each end of which a wheel is securely fastened, one of which serves as a brake wheel and the other serves as a hoist drum on which to wind the standard tool drilling line;
- (12) 'Calf Wheel' means a mechanical device consisting of a shaft near one end of which a brake wheel is securely fastened. A chain driven sprocket is mounted on one side of the brake wheel to serve as a hoist for raising or lowering sucker rods in a well;
- (13) 'Casing Line' or 'Rotary Drilling Line' means a wire rope hoisting line used for both the standard tool and rotary method of drilling for hoisting or lowering pipe in a well;
- (14) 'Cathead', unless referred to as 'automatic cathead' means a spool shaped metal mechanical device mounted on the end of a shaft and on which a rope is wrapped.

Explanation.—A rotating cathead imparts a pulling power to the rope that is wrapped on it;

- (15) 'Cathead-Automatic' or 'Automatic Cathead' means a metal mechanical device consisting of a wheel having a grooved, flanged or flat surfaced rim or a spool shaped-drum mounted on a shaft to which the end of a wire or fibre rope is attached.

Explanation.—A rotating cathead imparts a pulling power to the rope attached to it;

- (16) 'Cat Line' means a rope usually reeved on a crown block sheave in a derrick or mast for the primary purpose of lifting and transferring materials from one place to another about the derrick or mast floor.

Explanation.—A rotating cathead imparts the pulling power to the catline that is wrapped on it;

- (17) 'Cellar' means an excavation around the top joint of casing in a well;

- (18) 'Check Post' means the posts to which the bull wheel and calf wheel shaft bearings and a draw-works drum and line shaft bearings are attached;

- (19) 'Competent Person' in relation to any work or any machinery, plant or equipment means a person who has attained the age of 21 years and who has been duly appointed in writing by the manager as a person competent to supervise or perform that work or to supervise the portion of that machinery, plant or equipment, and who is responsible for the duties assigned to him and includes a blaster;

- (20) 'Confined Space' means a space normally entered by or accessible to workpersons and so confined that it can allow accumulation of inflammable or noxious vapours or gases;

- (21) 'Corrosive' means an agent which in contact with animal tissue by chemical reaction will cause destruction and with which systemic effects are either of secondary nature or less pronounced than with poison;

- (22) 'Crown Block' means an assembly of mechanical parts mounted on top of a derrick tower or mast, consisting of a framework to which a number of sheaves are fastened over which hoisting lines are reeved;

- (23) 'Derrick Crown Platform' means a continuous platform around the outer sides of the derrick tower at the derrick crown;

- (24) 'Derrick Gin Pole' means a structural framework erected on top of the derrick tower for lifting materials to the top of the derrick tower;

- (25) 'Derrick Ladder or Mast Ladder' means a fixed Ladder providing access to any location in or on the derrick tower or a mast;

- (26) 'Derrick, Standard Type' or 'Standard type Derrick' means a tower either stationary or portable, used at a drilling well or a producing oil or gas well for supporting the crown block, travelling block and hoisting ropes, consisting of 4 legs usually located at the corners of a square and having horizontal and diagonal bracing between adjacent derricks;

Explanation.—Such derricks are primarily used for handling pipes and sucker rods.

- (27) 'Derrick Tower' means that part of the derrick above the derrick foundation;
- (28) 'Derrick Walk' means a floored surface over which pipe and other drilling or production tools are moved between the pipe storage rack and the derrick or the mast;
- (29) 'District Magistrate' in relation to any mine means the District Magistrate of the district in which the mine is situated;

Provided that in the case of mine which is situated partly in one district and partly in another, the district magistrate for the purpose of these regulations shall be the District Magistrate authorised in this behalf by the Central Government;

- (30) 'Draw-works' means an assembly of power transmission equipment and machine parts used in the rotary method of drilling, for hoisting and lowering the drill pipe, casing tubing and drilling tools used in a well;
- (31) 'Driller' means an official appointed by the manager in writing to perform the duties of a driller under these regulations and any other duty in connection with the drilling operations that may be assigned to him by the manager;
- (32) 'Drilling Includes Redrilling' and means digging a hole in earth formation with a manually operated or a power driven drill bit for the purpose of exploring for or developing oil or gas and also includes those operations that are concerned with the completion of a well;
- (33) 'Drilling Line' means a wire or fibre rope used for the standard tool method of drilling, to the end of which the drill stem and bit are attached and operated in the well;
- (34) 'Elevator' means a metal mechanical device used in connection with and suspended from a travelling block or hoisting line to hold pipe or sucker rods in suspension when being hoisted or lowered in a well;
- (35) 'Enclosed' as applied to 'mechanical guarding' means that the moving parts are so guarded that physical contact by parts of human body is precluded as long as the guard remains in place;

Explanation.—This does not prohibit the use of hinged, sliding, or otherwise removable doors or sections to permit inspection or lubrication.

- (36) 'Explosive' shall have the same meaning as defined in the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (4 of 1884);
- (37) 'Finger' means a timber, metal bar or structural steel shape which serves as a restraining support for pipe or other equipment racked in a derrick tower or mast;
- (38) 'Finger Board' means a support for the 'Finger';
- (39) 'Finger Brace' means a metal board or structural steel shape secured to the Finger board or to the derrick or mast members to resist horizontal movement of the Finger;
- (40) 'Fired equipment' means equipment, heated by externally applied flame or by externally applied electric heat, developing a temperature capable of igniting gases or vapours;

- (41) 'Flare' means the stack, pit or other device or location where waste or excess inflammable gases and vapours are burnt in the atmosphere;
- (42) 'Foreman' means a person appointed by the manager in writing under any designation whatsoever, to perform the duties of supervision or control in a mine or part thereof;
- (43) 'Form' means a form as set out in the Schedule;
- (44) 'Gas or gases' include fume or vapour and unless otherwise specified in these regulations, mean the aeriform or vapour state of the hydrocarbons occurring in or derived from petroleum or natural gas;
- (45) 'Gas Free' or 'Free of Gas' means free from hazardous concentrations of noxious vapours, fumes and gases;
- (46) 'Gin Pole Mast' means a single or double leg type mast supported in working position by either guys or one or more auxiliary legs, normally used for supporting crown block and travelling block and includes tripods.

Explanation.—Gin Pole mast may be of either rigid or telescoping construction and may be either stationary or portable;

- (47) 'Guarded' means shielded, fenced, enclosed or otherwise protected according to these regulations so as to remove the liability of accidental contact or approach dangerous to workers;
- (48) 'High Pressure Hydrocarbon' means any liquid hydro-carbon component of petroleum or natural gas, or a mixture of two or more liquid petroleum or natural gas components, having vapour pressure greater than 70 kgms. per square centimetre at 38 degrees centigrade as determined by standard test method approved in writing by the Chief Inspector,
- (49) 'Hazardous Substance' means one which is likely to cause injury by reason of being explosive, inflammable, extremely inflammable, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, irritant or otherwise harmful;
- (50) 'High Line' means a specially rigged rope used to convey pipe, drilling tools or other equipment from a derrick or mast to the derrick walk or other location outside the derrick or mast.

Explanation.—A high line when pulled tight provides a suspended track on which a carriage travels for conveying the pipe, drilling tools or other equipment;

- (51) 'Ignition Temperature' or 'Autoignition Temperature' or 'Automatic Ignition Temperature' is that temperature at which a liquid, vapour or gas ignites when in the presence of atmospheric air without the necessity of a flame or other source of ignition;
- (52) 'Inside Derrick Platform' means a fixed platform inside the derrick tower on which workmen stand to handle pipe or other equipment racked in the derrick tower;
- (53) 'Laboratory' means a plant or subdivision of a plant or a department where the primary purpose is testing, analysis, inspection, research, experimentation or process development in connection with the petroleum, natural gases or their products, derivatives or related commodities. Provided that this shall not include places where simple tests not requiring the use of a source of ignition are done incidental to the processing or handling of petroleum, natural gas or other products;
- (54) 'Ladder Offset Platform' means a platform installed on the derrick tower or mast at points where the ladder is offset, for the specific purpose of providing access from one ladder section to an adjacent offset section;
- (55) 'Leasehold' means a property, irrespective of the nature of the legal title or possession, from which gas or oil is being produced or sought and may include a group of several contiguous properties as one lease when under one employer;

- (56) 'Light Oil' means a petroleum or a liquid petroleum or natural gas having flashpoint below 38 degrees centigrade and includes any petroleum or liquid product of petroleum or natural gas while at a temperature above its flashpoint;
- (57) 'Loading Rack' means a platform giving access to the tops of tank cars, tank truck and trailers and to overhead valves and pipes requiring operation in the loading or unloading of such tank cars, tank trucks and trailers;
- (58) 'Machinery' means—
- (i) any locomotive or any stationary or portable engine pump or air compressor, boiler or steam apparatus which is, or
 - (ii) any such apparatus appliance or combination of appliances intended for developing, storing, transmitting, converting or utilising energy which is, or
 - (iii) any such apparatus appliance or combination of appliances, if any power developed, stored, transmitted, converted or utilised thereby is, used or intended to be used in connection with the mining operation;
- (59) 'Manager' means a person appointed in writing by the owner or agent to be in charge of a mine under the Act;
- (60) 'Mineral Oil' or 'Rock Oil' (hydro-carbons) includes petroleum which is obtained from oil reservoirs beneath the earth surface and oils obtained by distillation from bituminous coal and shale;
- (61) 'Misfire' means the failure to explode of an entire charge of explosives in a shot-hole;
- (62) 'Monkey Board' means an adjustable or movable platform inside the derrick tower on which workmen stand on to handle pipe or other equipment racked on the derrick tower;

Explanation.—A monkey board may be used instead of fixed inside derrick platform;

- (63) 'Official' means a person appointed in writing by the owner, agent or manager to perform duties of supervision in mine or part thereof and includes an under-manager or assistant manager, a foreman, an engineer, driller and a surveyor;
- (64) 'Oil Saver' means a device used in conjunction with a wire line in an oil or gas well;
- Explanation.**—In oil saver is attached either directly or indirectly to the top of the oil casing. It has a packing element for restricting and directing fluids and gas from such wells into desirable outlets;
- (65) 'Opening of Lines and Equipment' means exposing their contents to the atmosphere, except through valves affording positive control;
- (66) 'Outside Derrick Platform' means a platform on one or more outer sides of the derrick tower, but does not include either a ladder offset platform or the derrick crown platform;
- (67) 'Permitted Explosives' means an explosive manufactured by such firm and of such type as the Chief Inspector may from time to time specify by notification in the official gazette;
- (68) 'Plant-pumping' or 'Pumping Plant' means a plant the primary purpose of which is to pump petroleum or liquid products of petroleum or natural gas through a transmission pipe;
- (69) 'Portable Cantilever Mast' means an upright, self-supporting columnar latticed structure consisting of prefabricated tower sections which are transported separately, assembled in a horizontal position anchored to a unitized skidbase type structure, and are uprighed by

means of a travelling block, sling, and erection A-frame or hydraulic lifts or by other means;

(70) 'Portable Drilling or Well Servicing Derricks, Masts or Gin Poles' mean such equipment that can be readily reduced to units which can be transported by mobile equipment provided that these does not include standard type derricks;

(71) 'Portable Gin Post Mast' means usually an extensible single or double leg type mast which is supported in working position by either guys or one or more auxiliary legs

Explanation.—Portable Gin Post Mast normally used for supporting the crown block and travelling block and it can be lowered over a vehicle or skid hoist for transportation;

(72) 'Portable Jackknife Mast' means an extensible columnar latticed structure which is normally used for supporting the crown block and travelling blocks and which can be collapsed over a supporting vehicle for transportation by folding the mast at one and more points;

(73) 'Portable Telescoping Mast' means an extensible columnar latticed structure which is normally used for supporting the crown block and travelling blocks and which can be collapsed and laid down over a supporting vehicle for transportation;

(74) 'Pressure-relieving Safety Device' means a device for relieving pressure, such as a direct spring-loaded safety valve or rupture disc or any other device approved by the Chief Inspector;

(75) 'Principal Inside Derrick Platform' means the upper fixed platform on which workmen stand to handle stands of pipe racked in the derrick tower;

(76) 'Public road' means a road maintained for public use and under the jurisdiction of any Government or local authority;

(77) 'Quarter' means a period of 3 months ending on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September or 31st December;

(78) 'Railings and toeboards', except as otherwise specified in these regulations mean railings, stair rails, hand rails and toeboards constructed in conformity with approved standards;

(79) 'Railway' means railway as defined in the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890);

(80) 'Regional Inspector' means the Inspector of Mines in charge of the region or local area or areas in which the mine is situated or the group or class of mine to which the mine belongs over which he exercises his powers under the Act;

(81) 'Reservoir' means a roofed container for the storage of petroleum liquids built so that its bottom and sides are in contact with and supported by the earth;

(82) 'Respiratory Equipment' means approved self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus, canister-type gas masks supplied-air hose masses and other approved equipment providing equivalent protection;

(83) 'Rod Board Inside Derrick Platform' means the fixed platform on which workmen stand to handle sucker rods racked in the derrick tower;

(84) 'Rotary Hose' means each length or section of hose used in the drilling fluid circulating system subject to the normal circulating pressure through the system into the well;

Explanation.—Lengths of steel tubing connected together with swiveled elbow couplings when used in the drilling fluid circulating system, shall be considered to be a type of rotary hose;

(85) 'Samson Post' means the main upright post or column that supports the walking beam;

- (86) 'Schedule' means a schedule appended to these regulations;
- (87) 'Secured or Securely Fastened' means that the device or object referred to is so anchored that it will not become accidentally detached, displaced or removed under normal use or foreseen circumstances;
- (88) 'Snapping-up Line' means a wire or fibre rope secured to a pipe tong handle which serves to impart a pulling power on the tong handle for the final tightening or 'snapping-up' of a threaded joint of pipe used in a well;
- (89) 'Source of Ignition' means any flame, arc, spark, or heat which is capable of igniting inflammable liquids, gases or vapours;
- (90) 'Stabbing Board' means a readily movable platform used in the derrick tower or on a mast on which workmen stand to perform work of a temporary nature not normally performed from a fixed inside derrick platform or monkey board, or a fixed working platform on a mast;
- (91) 'Static Electricity' means the type of electrical charge resulting from the separation of material, friction or any other causes;
- (92) 'Substantially constructed' or 'Substantial construction' shall mean construction of such strength, material and workmanship that the object will, under normal use and operation and foreseen circumstances, withstand all reasonable shock, wear, usage, and deterioration it was designed to withstand;
- (93) 'Sump' means an unroofed, lined or unlined, pit or excavation for holding liquids;
- (94) 'Tank' means a container (Covered or uncovered) of 10 barrel or greater capacity for holding or storing liquids at or near atmospheric pressure, and shall unless otherwise referred to in these regulations as 'stationary', include such containers when used on tank cars, tank-trucks and skids;
- (95) 'Travelling Block' means two or more steel plates and other metal parts assembled into a framework within which are mounted one or more sheaves on which the hoisting line is reeved in connection with the sheaves on the crown block.

Explanation.—A travelling block travels between the derrick or mast floor and the crown block;
- (96) 'Travelling Block' means a hook or equivalent device suspended from the travelling block and from which the elevator links, swivel bail or other equipment is attached;
- (97) 'Valve' means a device for regulating or controlling the flow of liquid, gas, or vapour by a movable part or parts which open or close a passage and includes a cock;
- (98) 'Vessel' means an unfired and closed metal container used for holding or storing substances in their liquid or gaseous state at pressures above atmospheric, unless exempted by Chief Inspector;
- (99) 'Wall-Retaining' or 'Retaining Wall' means a wall made of concrete, earthwork or other incombustible material, built for the purpose of protecting equipment and persons by confining corrosive inflammable or poisonous liquids that may be released by tank failure, tank boil-over or other causes;
- (100) 'Walk Way' means a passage for pedestrians;
- (101) 'Water Lights' mean portable lights used at night to illuminate a life-buoy or the area where it floats on the surface of the water.

Explanation.—Water lights are usually attached to the life-buoy and are thrown out with the buoy in case of emergency;

- (102) 'Well' includes 'boreholes';

(103) 'Well servicing' means remedial or maintenance work performed within the well casing on any well, other than a drilling well;

(104) 'Working place' means any place in a mine to which any person has lawful access.

CHAPTER II—RETURNS, NOTICES AND RECORDS

3. (1) Notice of opening.—The notice required by section 16 of the Act shall be submitted in form I of the Schedule.

(2) When a mine has been opened, the owner, agent or manager shall forthwith communicate the actual date of opening to the Chief Inspector and to the Regional Inspector.

4. Quarterly Returns.—On or before the twentieth day of January, April, July and October of each year, the owner, agent or manager shall submit to the Chief Inspector and the Regional Inspector correct returns in respect of the preceding quarter in form II of the schedule.

5. Annual Returns.—(1) On or before the twentieth day of February of each year, the owner, agent or manager shall submit to the District Magistrate and to the Chief Inspector annual returns in respect of preceding year in form III of the Schedule.

(2) If a mine is abandoned or working thereof is discontinued over a period exceeding sixty days or if a change occurs in the ownership of a mine, the returns required under sub-regulation (1) shall be submitted within thirty days of abandonment or change of ownership or within ninety days of discontinuance, as the case may be.

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, allow such returns to be submitted upto any date not later than the twentieth day of February of the year following that to which they relate.

Provided further that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to authorise submission of any return later than the twentieth day of February of the year following that to which it relates.

6. Notice of Abandonment or Discontinuance.—(1) When it is intended to abandon a mine or part of a mine or to discontinue operation thereof for a period exceeding four months, the owner, agent or manager shall, not less than thirty days before such abandonment or discontinuance, give to the Chief Inspector and the Regional Inspector a notice stating the reasons for the proposed abandonment or discontinuance and the number of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Provided that when on account of unforeseen circumstances a mine is abandoned or discontinued before the said notice has been given or when without previous intention the discontinuance exceeds beyond a period of four months a notice shall be given forthwith.

(2) When a mine or part has been abandoned, or the working thereof has been discontinued over a period exceeding four months, the owner, agent or manager shall within seven days of the abandonment or the expiry of the said period give to the Chief Inspector, Regional Inspector, and the District Magistrate a notice in Form I of the Schedule.

7. Notice of re-opening.—(1) When it is intended to re-open a mine or part thereof after abandonment or after discontinuance for a period exceeding four months, the owner, agent or manager shall, not less than thirty days before resumption of mining operation, give to the Chief Inspector, Regional Inspector and the District Magistrate, a notice in Form I of the Schedule.

(2) When a mine, or part has been re-opened, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall forthwith communicate the actual date of re-opening to the Chief Inspector and the Regional Inspector.

8. Change in ownership and addresses etc.—(1) (a) When a change occurs in the name or ownership of the mine or in the address of the owner, the owner, agent or manager shall within seven days from the date of the change give to the Chief Inspector and the Regional Inspector, a notice in form I of the Schedule.

Provided that where the owner of a mine is a firm or other association of individuals, a change—

- (i) of any partner in the case of a firm;
- (ii) of any member in the case of an association;
- (iii) of any director in the case of a public company; and
- (iv) of any share-holder in the case of a private company—

shall also be intimated to the Chief Inspector and the Regional Inspector within seven days from the date of the change.

(b) When the ownership of a mine is transferred, the previous owner or his agent shall make over to the new owner or his agent, within a period of seven days of the transfer of ownership, all plans, sections, reports, registers and other records maintained in pursuance of the Act, these Regulations or orders made thereunder and all correspondence relating to the working of the mine relevant thereto, and when the requirements of this clause have been duly complied with, both the previous and the new owners or their respective agents shall forthwith send to the Chief Inspector and the Regional Inspector a detailed list of the plans, sections, reports, registers and other records that have been transferred.

(2) When any appointment is made of an agent, manager, engineer, surveyor or an assistant manager or when the employment of any such person is terminated or any such person leaves the said employment or when any change occurs in the address of any agent or manager, the owner, agent or manager shall within seven days from the date of such appointment, termination or change give to the Chief Inspector and the Regional Inspector a notice in form I of the Schedule.

8. Notice of accident.—(1) (a) When there occurs in or about a mine—

- (i) an accident causing loss of life or serious bodily injury in connection with mining operations;
- (ii) an outbreak of fire spontaneous heating or appearance of smoke or other indication of heating or outbreak of fire;
- (iii) a bursting of any equipment containing steam, compressed air or other substance at pressure;
- (iv) an explosion or ignition or blowout;
- (v) a breakage, fracture or failure of any essential part of any machine or apparatus whereby the safety of the person may be endangered;
- (vi) any accident due to explosive;
- (vii) an influx of inflammable or noxious gas;
- (viii) irruption of water;
- (ix) premature collapse of any part of working; or
- (x) an overwind;

the owner, agent or manager shall forthwith inform the Regional Inspector about the occurrence by telephone or express telegram or by special messenger, and shall also within 24 hours of every such occurrence give notice thereof in form IV A of the Schedule to the District Magistrate, the Chief Inspector and the Regional Inspector. The owner, agent or manager shall simultaneously exhibit a copy of the notice on a special notice board outside the office of the mine and shall ensure that the notice is kept on the board in a legible condition for not less than fourteen days from the date of such exhibition.

(b) When an accident causing loss of life or serious bodily injury occurs in or about a mine in connection with the generation, storage, transformation, transmission, supply or use of electrical energy, the owner, agent or manager shall also forthwith inform the Electric Inspector of Mines by telephone, express telegram or special messenger.

(2) If death result from any injury already reported as serious under sub-regulation (1), the owner, agent or manager shall within 24 hours of his being informed of the death, give notice thereof to the District Magistrate, the Chief Inspector, and the Regional Inspector.

(3) In respect of every person killed or injured as above, the owner, agent or manager shall, within seven days of the occurrence, send to the Chief Inspector, particulars in form IV B.

10. Notice of disease.—Where any person employed in a mine contracts any disease notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, the owner, agent or manager shall, within seven days of his being informed of the disease, give notice thereof in form V of the Schedule to the District Magistrate, to the Chief Inspector, the Regional Inspector and the Inspector of Mines (Medical).

CHAPTER III—INSPECTORS AND MINE OFFICIALS

11. Qualification of Inspectors.—(1) No person shall be appointed as Chief Inspector or Inspector unless he holds a degree or diploma in mining engineering of an Educational Institution approved by the Central Government and unless the Central Government thinks him fit to be employed for the post for which he is selected.

Provided that—

- (i) in relation to electrical machinery installed in mines, a person holding a degree or diploma in electrical engineering approved by the Central Government may be so appointed;
- (ii) in relation to other machinery or mechanical appliances installed in mine, a person holding a degree or diploma in mechanical engineering approved by the Central Government may be so appointed; and
- (iii) in relation to the provisions of the Act and of the Regulations and of orders made thereunder with a view to matters concerning the health and welfare of persons, a person holding a degree or diploma in medicine, surgery and/or in social science or labour welfare, as the case may be, approved by the Central Government may be so appointed.

(2) The Central Government may appoint any person whom it considers competent, as an Inspector notwithstanding that such person does not possess the qualifications prescribed in that behalf by these regulations.

12. Definition.—For the purpose of this chapter 'mine' means a mine having such extent and jurisdiction as may be approved by the Chief Inspector.

13. Qualifications and appointment of managers.—(1) (a) No mine shall be opened, worked or re-opened unless there is a manager of the mine being a person duly appointed by the owner or agent and having such qualifications and experience as may be approved by the Chief Inspector by a general or special order in writing.

(b) No person shall act or be employed as a manager of a mine unless he is 23 years of age and is paid by and is directly answerable to owner or agent of the mine.

(c) No person shall act or be appointed as manager of more than one mine except with the previous permission in writing of the Chief Inspector and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein. No such permission shall have effect for a period exceeding 12 months, unless renewed. The Chief Inspector may at any time, by an order in writing, vary or revoke any such permission if the circumstances under which the permission was granted have altered or the Chief Inspector finds that the manager has not been able to exercise effective supervision in the mines under his charge.

(2) (a) Where by reason of absence or for any other reasons the manager is unable to undertake daily personal supervision or is unable to perform his duties under the Act or under the Regulations and Orders made thereunder, the owner, agent or manager shall authorise in writing a person whom he considers competent to act as manager of the mine.

Provided that—

- (i) no such authorisation shall have effect for a period exceeding thirty days except with the previous consent in writing of the Chief Inspector;
- (ii) the owner, agent or manager as the case may be, shall forthwith send to the Chief Inspector and the Regional Inspector a written notice

intimating that such an authorisation has been made and stating the reason for the authorisation, the qualifications and experience of the person authorised and the date of the commencement and ending of the authorisation.

(b) The person so authorised shall, during the period of such authorisation, have the same responsibilities, discharge the same duties and be subject to the same liabilities as the manager.

(3) (a) No manager shall vacate his office without giving due notice in writing to the owner or the agent at least thirty days before the day on which he wishes to vacate his office:

Provided that the owner or agent may for reasons to be recorded in writing permit the manager to vacate his office after giving a shorter notice.

(b) No owner or agent shall transfer, discharge or dismiss a manager unless the manager has been relieved by another manager duly approved by the Chief Inspector.

(c) A copy of every such notice and authorisation shall forthwith be sent to the Chief Inspector and to the Regional Inspector.

(4) (a) No manager shall be entrusted by the owner or agent with any work nor shall he himself perform any work, which will necessitate his frequent or prolonged absence from the mine.

(b) Unless otherwise permitted by the Chief Inspector by an order in writing no manager shall act as an agent or assistant manager or in any other supervisory capacity in another mine.

4. **Appointment and qualification of Assistant Managers.**—The Regional Inspector may by an order in writing require that the manager shall be assisted by one or more assistant managers as he may consider necessary. Where any dispute arises, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Inspector whose decision thereon shall be final.

(2) An assistant manager shall have such qualifications and experience as may be approved by the Chief Inspector by a general or special order in writing.

15. **Appointment of Engineers.**—(1) At every mine where machinery is used, an engineer or other competent person not less than 23 years of age shall be appointed to hold charge of such machinery and to be responsible for its installation, maintenance and safe working.

Provided that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the employment of two or more engineers or competent persons at one mine so long as the jurisdiction and sphere of responsibility of every such engineer or competent person is defined by the manager in the letter of appointment.

Provided further that after such date as the Central Government may notify in the Official Gazette no person, unless he is holding a degree or diploma in mechanical or electrical engineering approved by the Central Government, shall be appointed as engineer except with the previous permission in writing of the Chief Inspector and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein.

(2) No person shall undertake the duties of an engineer at more than one mine without the previous permission in writing of the Regional Inspector and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein. The Regional Inspector may at any time, by an order in writing, vary or revoke such permission.

(3) Where by reason of temporary absence or for any other reason, the engineer or competent person appointed under sub-regulation (1) is unable to perform his duties, the manager shall authorise in writing a person whom he considers competent to act in his place.

Provided that—

(a) notice of every such authorisation shall be sent to the Regional Inspector forthwith;

(b) no such authorisation shall have effect for a period exceeding thirty days except with the previous consent in writing of the Regional Inspector.

(c) The Regional Inspector may, by an order in writing, revoke any authority so granted.

15. Appointment and qualification of Senior Officials.—(1) At every mine one or more foremen shall be appointed to hold charge of the different operations of the mine on each working shift. A foreman shall have such qualifications and experience as may be approved by the Chief Inspector by a general or special order in writing.

(2) The operations of the mine assigned to a foreman shall not be of such nature and extent nor shall any additional duties other than his duties under the regulations be such as to be likely to prevent him from carrying out in a thorough manner the duties prescribed for him under the regulations. If any doubt arises as to the foregoing, it shall be referred to the Chief Inspector for decision.

17. Appointment of Surveyors.—(1) At every mine a person not less than 23 years of age and holding such qualifications and experience as may be approved in writing by the Chief Inspector by a general or special order shall be appointed as the surveyor for carrying out the surveys and levellings and for preparing the plans and sections required under the Act, the Regulations or Orders made thereunder.

(2) No person shall be appointed as a surveyor of more than one mine or in any other supervisory capacity in the same mine or any other mine without the previous permission in writing of the Regional Inspector and subject to such condition as he may specify therein. The Regional Inspector may by an order in writing revoke such permission if the circumstances under which it was granted have altered or the Regional Inspector finds that the surveyor has not been able to carry out satisfactorily the work allotted to him.

18. Appointment of officials and competent persons.—(1) The owner, agent or manager shall appoint such number of persons, including officials, and competent persons and technicians as is sufficient to secure during each of the working shift—

- (i) adequate inspection of the mine and of the equipment thereof;
- (ii) a thorough supervision of all operations in the mine;
- (iii) installation, running and maintenance in safe working order of all machinery in the mine; and
- (iv) the enforcement of the requirements of the Act, of the regulations and orders made thereunder:

Provided that if the Regional Inspector finds that those appointed are inadequate, he may require the appointment of such number of additional competent persons by the owner, agent or manager as he considers necessary.

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the manager to see that the persons appointed are competent to perform the duties assigned to them. No person shall be so appointed unless he is paid by the owner or agent and is answerable to the manager.

(3) Copies of all appointments made under sub-regulation (1) shall be entered in a bound paged book kept for the purpose. A list of such persons shall also be maintained.

(4) Without prejudice to the requirements of sub-regulation (2), every manager on taking over charge of a mine shall satisfy himself that all persons already appointed under sub-regulation (1) are competent to perform the duties assigned to them and if he finds them competent he shall either countersign the authorisations or issue fresh ones.

19. Appointment of Driller.—(1) Every drilling operation shall be under the charge of a driller who shall not be less than 23 years of age and shall be competent to perform the duties assigned to him and be responsible for the safety of the persons employed in drilling operations.

(2) No person shall be appointed as a driller unless he possesses such qualifications and experience as may be approved by the Chief Inspector by a general or special order in writing.

20. Appointment of Blasters.—No person shall be appointed as a blaster (or shotfirer) unless he holds such qualifications and experience as may be approved by the Chief Inspector by a general or special order in writing.

21. General Management.—(1) The owner, agent and manager shall provide for the safety and proper discipline of persons employed in the mine.

(2) On receipt of a requisition under sub-regulation (2) of regulation 25, the owner or agent shall within three days of the receipt of the requisition inform the manager of the action taken.

(3) Except in the case of an emergency, no person, who is not an official or a competent person shall give, otherwise than through the manager, instructions to a person employed in a mine who is responsible to the manager.

CHAPTER IV—DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF WORKMEN, COMPETENT PERSONS AND OFFICIALS

22. Duties of persons employed in mine.—(1) (a) Every person shall bent strictly following constantly adhere to the provisions of the Act and of the Regulations and orders made thereunder shall also comply with any order or direction issued by the manager or any official with a view to the safety or convenience of persons, not being inconsistent with the Act and these regulations, nor shall he neglect or refuse to obey such orders or directions.

(b) No person shall interfere with, impede or obstruct any other person in the discharge of his duties, nor shall he offer or render any service or use any threat to any other person with a view to prevent him from complying with the provisions of the Act, these regulations and orders made thereunder or from performing his duties faithfully. If any person who receives any such offer or threat, fails to inform the manager forthwith he shall also be guilty of a breach of these regulations.

(2) Every person shall immediately before proceeding to work and after furnishing work at the end of the shift have his name recorded in the register maintained under sub-section (4) of Section 48 of the Act.

(3) No person shall be engaged in any work unless he wears the protective equipment required to be used for the work.

(4) (a) No person shall, except with the authority of an official remove or pass through any fence, barrier or gate or remove or pass any danger signal.

(b) Subject to any directions that may be given by an official, no person shall, except for some justifiable purpose, go into any part of the mine other than that in which he works.

(5) No person shall, while on duty, throw any stone or other missile to cause injury or fright or behave in a violent manner.

(6) Every person receiving an injury in the course of his duty shall, as soon as possible report the same to an official or to the competent person in charge of the first aid station who shall arrange for the necessary first aid to the injured person.

(7) No person shall sleep whilst on duty.

(8) Subject to the provisions of the Act, Regulations and Orders made thereunder, no person shall remain in a mine beyond the period of his shift.

23. Duties of competent persons.—Every competent person shall be responsible for the duties assigned to him. He shall be subject to the orders of superior officials and shall not—

(a) depute another person to perform his work without the sanction of his superior official;

(b) absent himself without having previously obtained permission from such official for the period of his absence or without having been relieved by another competent person; and

(c) without permission from such official perform, during his shift, any duties other than those for which he has been so appointed.

24. Duties of Officials.—(1) Every official shall be responsible for and shall carry out the duties assigned to him by the manager, or assistant manager in accordance with the provisions of the Act, Regulations and orders made thereunder.

(2) Every official shall, to the best of his ability, see that persons under his charge understand and carry out their respective duties properly.

25. Duties and responsibilities of manager.—(1) In every mine daily personal supervision shall be exercised by the manager.

(2) The manager shall see that sufficient supply of proper materials and appliances for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, these regulations and orders made thereunder and for ensuring the safety of the mine and persons employed therein, is always provided at the mine; and if he be not the owner or agent of the mine, he shall report in writing to the owner or agent when anything which he is not competent to order is required for the aforesaid purpose. A copy of every such report shall be recorded in a bound paged book kept for the purpose.

(3) The manager shall assign to every official and competent person his particular duties, define his sphere of responsibility, and shall on form appointment make over to him a copy of these regulations, rules and bye-laws under the Act and of any orders made thereunder which effect him and shall take all possible steps to ensure that every such person understands, carries out and enforces the provisions therein contained in a proper manner.

(4) The manager shall examine all reports, registers and other records required to be made or kept in pursuance of the Act, these regulations and orders made thereunder and shall countersign the same with date. He may, however, by an order in writing delegate this duty to an assistant manager or other official.

(5) The manager shall give attention to and cause to be carefully investigated any specific representation or complaint that may be made to him in writing by an employee of the mine as to any matter affecting the safety or health of persons in or about the mine.

(6) When an accident resulting in any serious bodily injury to any person or in loss of life occurs in a mine, the manager shall inspect the site of accident as soon as possible, and shall also either himself or through an assistant manager have an enquiry made into the cause of and circumstances leading the accident. The result of every such enquiry and a plan and section of the site of the accident showing the details shall be submitted to the Regional Inspector within seven days of the date of occurrence.

(7) The manager shall perform such other duties as have been prescribed in that behalf under the Act, these regulations and orders made thereunder.

(8) The manager may suspend or take such disciplinary action as he thinks fit, against the workpersons for contravention of any provision of the Act, the Regulations and orders made thereunder.

(9) The manager shall maintain, in a bound paged book kept for the purpose, a diary and shall record therein the findings of each of his inspections and also the action taken by him to rectify the defects mentioned, if any.

26. Duties and responsibilities of assistant managers.—(1) The assistant manager shall carry out the duties assigned to him by the manager, and shall see that in the part of the mine assigned to him by the manager all work is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act, these Regulations and Orders made thereunder.

(2) The assistant manager shall, subject to the orders of the manager, visit and examine the working places under his charge or part thereof on every working day.

(3) In the absence of the manager, the assistant manager authorised in that behalf shall have the same responsibility, discharge the same duties and be subject to the same liabilities as the manager but not so as to exempt the manager therefrom.

(4) The assistant manager shall maintain, in a bound paged book kept for the purpose, a diary; and shall record therein the findings of each of his inspections and also the action taken by him to rectify the defects mentioned, if any. He shall put up his diary to the manager every day.

27. Duties and responsibilities of foreman.—Every foreman, supervisor or other competent person appointed under regulation 16 shall strictly observe the following provisions viz.—

- (1) (a) Subject to the orders of superior officials, he shall have responsibility, charge and control of such operations connected with the mine and shall carry out such duties as may be assigned to him by the manager.
- (b) He shall within the area under his control, make inspections and then submit reports required by these regulations.
- (2) (a) He shall be responsible to see that the subordinate officials and competent persons working in the area under his control carry out their respective duties in a proper manner.
- (b) He shall enforce in the area under his control, the provisions of the Act, these regulations and orders made thereunder, and shall, subject to the control of the manager and the assistant manager or any other superior official, if any, give such instructions as may be necessary to ensure compliance with those provisions and to secure safety and proper discipline of the persons employed therein.
- (3) He shall give prompt attention to the removal of any danger observed by or reported to him, and shall see that the dangerous places are adequately fenced off.
- (4) (a) He shall devote the whole of his time to his duties and shall visit each working place under his charge as often as may be necessary.
- (b) He shall not, except for a justifiable cause leave the area under his charge until he has finished the inspection required under these regulations and any other duties he is required to perform or until relieved by a duly appointed substitute.
- (5) He shall, if the mine is working in a continuous succession of shifts, confer with the official succeeding him and give him such information as may be necessary for the safety of the persons employed under his charge.
- (6) (a) He shall, at the end of his shift record in a bound paged book kept for the purpose, a general report on the performance of all his duties during the shift, including anything concerning the proper working of the mine and the safety and discipline of persons employed under his charge.
- (b) He shall see that the fire fighting equipment are kept at the appointed places and are properly maintained in working order.
- (7) He shall have power to send out of the mine any person under his charge infringing or attempting to infringe any provisions of the Act, these regulations and orders made thereunder, or failing to carry out any direction given with regard to safety and shall report in writing any such infringement or attempted infringement or failure to the assistant manager and manager.

28. Duties and Responsibilities of Blasters.—Every blaster (or shotfirer) shall—

- (a) carry out his duties in accordance with the provisions of these regulations and of any orders made thereunder with respect to the transport and use of explosives;
- (b) be responsible for the observance by his assistants, if any, of such provisions and of any direction with a view to safety which may be given to them by a superior official;
- (c) not hand over any explosives to any unauthorised person;
- (d) see that clay, sand or other suitable stemming material is available in sufficient quantities at convenient places;
- (e) be present when shots are being charged and stemmed and shall himself fire the shots, and
- (f) be responsible when a shot has misfired, for seeing that the place is adequately fenced and that the provision of regulation 126 are strictly observed.

29. Duties and responsibilities of Surveyors.—(1) Every surveyor shall—

- (a) make such surveys and levellings and prepare such plans and sections and tracings thereof as the manager may direct or as may be required by the Act, regulations or orders made thereunder, and shall sign the plans, sections and tracings and date his signature;
- (b) be responsible for the accuracy of any plans and sections or tracings thereof that have been prepared and/or signed by him.

(2) The surveyor shall record in a bound paged book kept for the purpose—

- (a) any doubt which may exist concerning the accuracy of the plans and sections prepared under these regulations; and
- (b) any other matter relating to the preparation of the plans, sections and tracings that he may like to bring to the notice of the manager.

Every entry in the book shall be signed and dated by the surveyor and countersigned and dated by the manager:

Provided that where in any mine two or more surveyors are employed, each of the surveyors shall make the entries in respect of the workings in his jurisdiction or the plans and sections in his charge.

(3) Nothing in sub-regulation (2) shall absolve the owner, agent or manager of his responsibility under the Act, these regulations and orders made thereunder.

30. Duties and responsibilities of Engineers.—The engineer and other competent person appointed for the purpose—

- (a) shall, subject to the orders of the manager and other superior officials hold general charge of all machinery at the mine and shall be responsible for the proper installation, maintenance and safe working of such machinery;
- (b) shall when any machinery is shifted or newly installed, see that it is given a trial run before it is put into use; he shall be present during every such trial run;
- (c) shall see that the provisions of the Act, regulations and orders made thereunder relating to the installation, maintenance, operation, or examination of machinery are properly carried out by himself or by subordinate officials or by competent person or by workpersons, as the case may be, appointed for the purpose; and
- (d) shall, if mechanics or other subordinate officials or competent persons are appointed for the purpose, examine all reports, registers and other records relating to the installation, maintenance, operation or examination of machinery required to be made or kept in pursuance of the Act, the regulations and orders made thereunder, and shall countersign the same and date his signature.

Provided that where in any mine two or more engineers or other competent persons are employed, every engineer or competent person shall be responsible for, and shall perform, the duties aforesaid in respect of such machinery as has been placed under his charge.

31. Duties of Locomotive Drivers and Shunters.—(1) Every locomotive driver shall, before commencing work in his shift, ensure that the whistle or warning bell and the brakes of the locomotives are in proper working order.

(2) The locomotive driver shall not work the locomotive except during hours of daylight unless the locomotive is fitted with sufficient head-lights as prescribed.

(3) The locomotive driver shall immediately report to the engineer or other competent person, appointed for the purpose, any defect which he has noticed in the locomotive or any part of the fittings thereof.

(4) The locomotive driver shall not set the locomotive in motion unless the whistle or warning bell has been given to persons whose safety may be endangered. He shall also give the whistle or warning bell when the locomotive is approaching a level crossing or any place where any person is at work or where the driver's sight is intercepted.

(5) The locomotive driver shall not leave a locomotive unattended away from the places where it is used, unless he has ensured that it cannot be set in motion by any unauthorised person.

(6) The locomotive driver shall ensure that no unauthorised person drives, handles or rides on a locomotive.

(7) When tubs and wagons are being pushed in front of the locomotive, the shunter shall accompany the leading wagon.

32. Duties of Magazine Incharge.—Every magazine incharge—

- (a) shall, subject to the orders of superior officials, be responsible for the proper receipt, storage and issue of explosives in and from the magazine;
- (b) shall maintain such records of explosives so received, stored and issued as are required by the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and under the Act, the regulations and orders made thereunder;
- (c) shall not issue explosives to any person other than a competent person and when explosives are returned to the magazine shall reissue such explosives before issuing fresh stock;
- (d) shall record in a bound paged book kept for the purpose the name of various competent persons, and the quantity and nature of explosives issued to each of them and shall similarly record the quantity and nature of explosives returned to the magazine by each person;
- (e) shall securely lock each canister before issuing it to the competent person and shall also check whether the canister is returned to the magazine in locked condition. He shall not issue explosives in any canister which is not in proper repair or which cannot be securely locked;
- (f) not allow any unauthorised person to enter the magazine; and
- (g) shall, if he discovers any shortage of explosives in the magazine, forthwith inform the manager in writing.

33. Duties of register keepers, attendance clerks etc.—(1) Every person appointed to keep registers or other records required to be kept under the Act, the regulations and any orders made thereunder and to make entries therein shall make the necessary entries in ink and with reasonable despatch.

(2) During the whole time that persons are at work, the attendance clerk shall remain on duty at the attendance cabin which shall be provided near the work places or in case of workings below the superjacent ground, near the outlet used by the workpersons to enter and leave such workings.

(3) It shall be the duty of the attendance clerk to see that no person enters the mine who is not an employee of the mine or is not entitled to enter the mine under the Act, the regulations and orders made thereunder or is not so authorised by the manager; and if any such person forcibly enters the mine, the attendance clerk shall immediately report the matter in writing to the manager.

(4) If after the commencement of a shift, any official or a competent person has not got his attendance recorded in the register maintained under sub-section (4) of section 48 of the Act, the attendance clerk concerned shall within two hours after the commencement of the shift, report the fact in writing to the manager or assistant manager or other official in charge of the shift.

34. Duties and responsibilities of drillers.—Every driller shall strictly observe the following provisions:

(1) Subject to the orders of superior officials he shall have responsible charge and control of the drilling operations assigned to him by the manager or assistant manager.

(2) He shall take care that every dangerous operation is carried out with due precautions.

(3) He shall maintain a daily drilling report or log book in a form specified by the manager.

(4) He shall enter in the drilling report a record of the date on which any major item of equipment is placed in service on a well.

(5) When tools are laid down for transfer to another well or to workshop, he shall see that all joints are slackened off.

(6) A report on the condition of all equipment on each drilling well shall be entered by him once a week in the book maintained under sub-regulation (3) of this regulation.

(7) The day-light tool driller shall personally inspect all items such as derrick, crown and travelling blocks, casing line foundations and other equipment. He shall report to the superior official any defect revealed by such inspection and shall also record the defect in his daily drilling report.

(8) He shall see that heavy equipment are not lifted with the catline.

(9) (a) He shall see that under no circumstance tool or equipment is lowered into the drill-hole by means of the catline, unless safeguarded by means of safety clamps or elevators from falling down the hole.

(b) He shall see that elevators are checked before they are used and every week thereafter. A record of such examinations shall be kept by him in the drilling report to be maintained under sub-regulation (3) of this regulation.

(10) He shall record any damage to equipment in the drillers' report maintained under sub-regulation (3) of this regulation.

(11) He shall see that records are kept in good working order at all times. Any defects noticed therein shall be reported by him to the superior official; and a record thereof shall also be kept in the drilling book.

(12) He shall be responsible for the safety of the well during his shift. He shall be also responsible for proper maintenance of equipment and for the proper running of engines, pumps and draw-works.

(13) He shall not leave the well during his shift unless specially ordered to do so by superior official or until relieved by a driller and this fact shall be recorded in his drilling report.

(14) If a well shows signs of gas or oil, he shall inform the superior officials immediately. He shall also take such steps as he considers necessary to control the well by stopping the pump, closing the circulating system and/or applying a back pressure as required. In such a case, the smoking hut shall be put out of action by pushing it over to one side and men shall be posted to prevent vehicles from approaching within a distance less than 90 metres of the well.

(15) If a blowout occurs and cannot be controlled, he shall—

(i) immediately withdraw all men from the vicinity of the well and assemble them in a suitable place, at least 90 metres away from the well;

(ii) pull out the electric isolating switch on the mains leading to the well;

(iii) switch off the power at the generator's switch board where a power house is provided at the well site;

(iv) take immediate action to close down all boiler batteries and open fires;

(v) close all roads within 270 metres of the well; and

(vi) inform the superior officials forthwith.

(16) He shall at the beginning of his shift, check the operation of all control gear and the location of boiler batteries, telephones and other necessary equipment so that he can take the necessary action without delay in the event of a blowout.

(17) (a) When running in for a formation test, he shall feel for the bottom with the pipe before carrying out the testing of 'X-mas tree'. Before starting the test he shall ensure that a fire brigade is standing by, the smoking huts are put out of action and vehicles are not allowed to approach within a distance of 90 metres of the well.

(b) He shall maintain a report of every formation test in detail in a bound paged book kept for the purpose.

(18) He shall remain on the derrick floor throughout when cementation work is being done.

(19) He shall ensure that the provisions of these regulations, so far as safety of persons are concerned are fully understood by the workers under his charge.

(20) He shall see that the derrick and the surrounding area are kept clean and tidy at all times.

(21) He shall record in bound page books kept for the purpose all matters relating to safety of persons working under his charge.

(22) He shall sign all the reports required to be maintained under this regulation and date his signature.

(23) He shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the manager for the purpose of safety.

35. Duties of contraband checkers.—(1) The person appointed to check for contrabands shall search every person immediately before he enters any place in the mine where there is likelihood of accumulation of oil or gas to see that he does not have in his possession any cigar, cigarette 'biri' or other smoking apparatus or any match or other apparatus of any kind capable of producing a light, flame or spark;

Provided that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the use of any apparatus by a blaster for the purpose of shotfiring approved by the Chief Inspector.

(2) (a) He shall, if he suspects any person carrying any contraband material mentioned in sub-regulation (1), detain him and report the matter to the manager, assistant manager, foreman or other superior official.

(b) Any person who refuses to allow himself to be searched or who, on being searched is found to have in his possession any of the articles aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation.

CHAPTER V—PLANS AND SECTIONS

36. General requirements.—(1) Every plan or section prepared, maintained or submitted in accordance with the provisions of these regulations shall—

(a) show the name of the mine and of the owner and the purpose for which the plan or section is prepared.

(b) show the true north or the magnetic meridian and the date of the latter.

(c) show a scale of the plan at least 25 centimetre long and suitably subdivided.

(d) unless otherwise provided be—

(i) on a scale having a representative factor of 2000:1 in case of mines having underground workings and

(ii) on a scale having representative factor of 5000:1 in other cases.

Provided that the Chief Inspector may by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify, permit or require the plans to be prepared on any other suitable scale; and

(e) be properly inked in on durable paper or on tracing cloth and be kept in good condition.

(2) The plans and sections shall be accurate within such limits of error as the Chief Inspector may specify by a general or special order.

(3) The plans and sections required under these regulations shall be maintained up-to-date within 3 months in case of underground workings and within 12 months in other cases.

Provided that where any mine or part thereof is proposed to be abandoned the plans and sections shall be brought up-to-date before such abandonment.

(4) Plans and Sections required to be maintained under these regulations shall be kept available for inspection in the office of the mine and shall not be removed therefrom, except by or with the approval in writing of an Inspector unless a true copy thereof has been kept therein.

37. Types of plans and Sections.—(1) The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall keep the following plans and sections:—

- (a) A surface plan showing every surface feature within the boundaries such as telephone, telegraph or power transmission line, water main, tram line, railway, road, river, water course, reservoir, tank, borehole, shaft and incline openings, opencast workings, subsidence oil pipe lines, oil wells, dwellings, workshops, refineries, power house, any underground workings existing within 100 metres of any oil well, and such other features as may be required to be shown by the Regional Inspector.
- (b) An underground plan or plans showing such particulars and features as may be required by the Regional Inspector by an order in writing.
- (c) A geological plan of the area of leasehold on suitable scale specified or approved by the Chief Inspector by a general or special order in writing.

(2) The plans kept under these regulations shall show the settled boundary of the mine or where the boundary is in dispute, the boundaries claimed by the owner of the mine and by the owners of the mines or lands adjacent to the disputed boundary.

Provided that where it is not possible to show the complete boundary of the leasehold on the same plan, an additional key plan on any other suitable scale showing such boundaries shall also be maintained.

(3) The owner, agent and manager of every mine shall give all reasonable facilities to the surveyors of its adjacent mines to carry out the surveys and levellings required to be made under this sub-regulation.

(4) The Regional Inspector may, by an order in writing, require such additional details to be shown on the plans and sections required to be kept under the regulations, or require the preparation and maintenance of such other plans and sections showing such details and on such scale and within such time as he may specify in the order.

(5) The Regional Inspector may, by an order in writing require the owner, agent or manager to submit to him within such time, such plans and sections, or tracings thereof, as he may specify in the order.

(6) The owner, agent or manager shall at any time if required by an Inspector, show on any plan or section the existing position of the mine.

38. Plans to be produced.—The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall at any time on the request of the Chief Inspector or of any Inspector produce to him at the office of the mine such plans and sections and also on the like request mark on such plans and sections the position of the mine at that time; and the Chief Inspector or such Inspectors shall be entitled to examine the plans or section and make or have a copy made of any part thereof for official purposes.

39. Plans and Sections required to be submitted after abandonment.—(1) Where any mine is abandoned the person who was the owner of the mine at the time of abandonment shall, within one month after the abandonment of the workings submit to the Chief Inspector two true copies of the up-to-date plans and sections of the mine up to the time of abandonment.

Provided that if a change of ownership occurs after the abandonment and before the expiry of one month aforesaid, such plans and sections shall be submitted forthwith.

(2) The plans and sections submitted under this regulation shall show the positions of all oil wells, boreholes with the dates of their abandonment or discontinuance, the bearing and distance of at least one oil-well from two trijunctions, or revenue pillars or from any other two prominent and permanent surface features.

(3) The Chief Inspector may, on such conditions as he thinks fit to impose and on payment of the cost of preparing copies as determined by him, supply copies of

a plan or section submitted to him under sub-regulation (1) or such parts thereof as he thinks fit—

- (a) to any person having a *bona fide* interest in the mine or part; or
- (b) to the owner, agent or manager of an adjacent mine.

40. Lists of plans, sections and instruments and their storage.—(1) All plans and sections, and tracings or copies thereof, kept at a mine shall be serially numbered or suitably indexed.

(2) Suitable arrangements shall be made at every mine for the proper storage and maintenance of every plan and section and of all instruments and materials. Such arrangements shall, unless otherwise permitted by the Chief Inspector by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify, provide for flat storage of every plan and section maintained under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 37.

(3) Every field book and other notes used in the preparation of plans and sections required under the regulations shall be duly indexed and kept in the office at the mine.

(4) A list of all plans and sections maintained under these regulations and under any orders made thereunder, and tracings or copies thereof; of all survey instruments, with their respective types, specifications and identification numbers; and of all field books and other notes kept under sub-regulation (3) shall be kept in a bound pag'd book kept for the purpose, and shall be brought up-to-date whenever necessary. Every entry in the book shall be signed and dated by the surveyor, and countersigned and dated by the manager.

41. Preparation of plans by surveyors.—(1) Every plan and section, and tracing thereof, prepared under the regulations shall be prepared by or under the personal supervision of a surveyor appointed under regulation 17.

(2) Every plan or section, or any part thereof, prepared by or under the personal supervision of a surveyor shall carry thereon a certificate by him to the effect that the plan or section or part thereof is correct, and shall be signed and dated by the surveyor and countersigned and dated by the manager on every occasion that the plan or section is brought up-to-date.

(3) Every tracing of a plan or section, or of any part thereof, shall bear reference to the original plan or section from which it was copied and shall be certified thereon by the surveyor to be a true copy of the original plan or section. The certificate shall be signed and dated by him.

(4) If the surveyor fails or omits to show any part of the mine or allow any plan or section to be inaccurate, he shall be guilty of a breach of these regulations: Provided that nothing in this regulation shall exempt the owner, agent or manager of his responsibility to ensure that every plan or section prepared, kept or submitted under these regulations or by an order made thereunder is correct and maintained up-to-date as required thereunder.

42. Plans and Sections to be checked on change of ownership or re-opening.—

(1) When there is a change in the ownership of a mine, or where a mine or part thereof is reopened, the owner, agent or manager shall ensure that the plans and sections of the mine or part thereof are accurate. If any doubt arises as to the accuracy of the plans and sections in any respect, he shall have accurate plans and sections prepared afresh before any work is commenced.

(2) If the Regional Inspector is of opinion that any plan or section prepared, kept or submitted under these regulations is inaccurate, he may, by an order in writing, require a fresh survey made and a new plan or section prepared within such time as he may specify therein.

(3) If the plan or section required to be prepared under sub-regulation (2) is not prepared within the time specified in the order or to the satisfaction of the Regional Inspector, or the plan or section is not prepared or brought up-to-date as required under these regulations, he may get the plan or section prepared by any other agency; and the cost thereof, as certified by the Chief Inspector, shall be defrayed by the owner of the mine and recoverable from him as an arrear of land revenue.

CHAPTER VI—MASTS AND DERRICKS

43. Construction of derricks and Masts, and their accessories.—(1) (a) Every derrick and mast and their component parts shall be strictly constructed and shall be kept in good repair.

(b) Every derrick and mast in operation shall be supported on a strictly constructed foundation.

(c) No derrick or mast or the foundation supporting the same shall be subjected to a load greater than what the structure or its foundation can reasonably withstand.

(2) (a) Every crown block shall be strictly constructed of suitable material other than cast iron and shall be kept in good repair.

(b) Every crown block and its sheave shall be securely fastened in place in a manner that will prevent it from jumping out of its bearings or becoming accidentally shifted or dislodged.

(3) Fingers, finger boards and finger braces shall be constructed of sound material, be of adequate strength and shall be installed in the derrick or mast in such a manner as to safely withstand the stresses imposed on them by pipe or other equipment racked in the derrick or mast.

(4) Back-up and safety lines shall be constituted of wire rope of adequate strength to withstand the stresses imposed on them. The end fastenings used on the rope shall be of an approved type.

(5) If any doubt arises whether the construction of stairways, ramps, walkways, ladders, platforms, railings and toe-boards are of proper design, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Inspector for decision.

44. Erection of Masts.—(1) Every portable telescoping mast shall be equipped with a safety device designed to engage automatically so as to prevent the upper section of the mast from falling at an unsafe speed if the lifting mechanism fails when the upper telescoping section is being raised or lowered.

(2) Every telescoping Gin Pole mast shall be equipped with an efficient locking device for holding the top telescoping section of the mast in its extended working position.

(3) Every telescoping, Jack-knife and Gin pole mast in use at a well shall be adequately guyed with a system of substantial construction.

(4) Every portable cantilever mast shall be provided with suitable means to prevent it from collapsing as a result of wind velocity.

45 Crown Platforms.—(1) Every portable and stationary gin pole mast (excepting a mast of telescopic type) shall be equipped with a crown safety platform to provide access to the crown block: Provided that where lines can be reeved on crown block sheaves by a worker standing on the mast ladder, a ladder safety cage may be provided in lieu of the crown safety platform.

(2) Every crown safety platform shall be not less than 60 centimeters square in area and its outer edges, except on the ladder side, shall be equipped with suitable railings and toe-board; and every ladder safety cage shall be not less than one metre long and at such an elevation as will provide adequate protection against persons falling from the ladder.

(3) Where the access to the crown safety platform is by means of a ladder on the outer edge of the platform, the ladder shall terminate at the platform level: Provided that where the access is by means of a ladderway opening in the platform:

(a) the opening shall not be less than 60 centimetres square;

(b) the platform shall be so designed that the ladderway opening is clear and unobstructed to a distance of at least 50 centimetres outwards on the climbing side; and

(c) the ladder shall extend at least one metre above the platform level unless suitable handholds are provided.

(4) On every telescoping Gin Pole mast, adequate provision shall be made to lubricate the crown block sheaves in a safe manner.

46. Other Platforms and Access Runways.—(1) Platforms shall be provided on masts for workers to stand on to handle pipes, sucker rods or other equipment racked in or on the mast. These platforms shall not be less than 45 centimetres in width at any place and shall completely cover the space between the working edges and the main structural members to which they are secured.

(2) Access runways or platforms, not less than 30 centimetres in width at any place, shall be provided between the mast ladder and the pipe and sucker rod platforms. The distance between the access runway or platform on the one side and the ladder or the pipe or sucker rod platform on the other shall not be more than 45 centimetres.

(3) A platform not less than 60 centimetres in width shall be provided completely across each outer side of the mast adjacent to and level with the ends of the pipe-racking support.

47. Ladders for Masts.—(1) (a) Every Gin Pole Mast shall be equipped with a fixed ladder or ladders or pole steps so arranged as to provide safe access from the ground or floor level, or from the bed of the vehicle on which the mast is mounted, to each platform on the mast:

Provided that in a case of a telescoping tube Gin Pole Mast such ladders or pole steps shall also be provided down to the top of the lower section of the mast.

(b) Before a worker performs any work at the crown block level of a telescoping type gin-pole mast, in its operating position at a well, the upper section of the mast shall be lowered to a point where the work can be performed from the ladder on the lower section of the mast, unless access is provided to the crown block by means of a fixed ladder having a safety cage at the crown block level.

(2) Every mast other than a Gin Pole mast shall be equipped with a fixed ladder or ladders so as to provide safe access from the ground, the floor level or from the vehicle bed on which it is mounted, to the crown safety platform and to any intervening fixed platform in or on the mast.

48. Derrick Floors, and Platforms.—(1) (a) Every derrick floor shall cover the area within the perimeter of the derrick tower completely except for such portions of the area and for such openings in the floor as are necessary for the drilling and connected operations.

(b) If the derrick floor is more than 60 centimetres above ground level, it shall extend to at least 60 centimetres beyond the climbing side of the ladder and the extended portion of the floor shall be not less than 120 centimetres in width.

(2) (a) An inside derrick platform shall be provided in the derrick tower at each elevation where persons are normally required to handle pipes, sucker rods or other equipment racked in the derrick tower

(b) The working edge of every inside derrick platform shall be placed with sufficient clearance for safe passage of the travelling block and to permit the workers working on it to safely reach the elevator.

(c) Every inside derrick platform shall completely cover the space from the working edge back to the derrick girts. The space between the derrick girt and a monkey board at its normal point of access shall also be completely covered

(d) Every inside derrick platform shall have the decking at each end and near the working side effectively secured to the derrick girts or other platform supports: Provided that every platform of monkey board type may be otherwise effectively secured to the derrick.

(e) A vertical clearance of at least two metres shall be maintained above the derking of each inside derrick platform.

(f) No inside derrick platform shall be in such a position that the hoisting line running to the hoist drum, will run through, or run in contact with the platform unless provisions have been made to prevent the platform from being damaged by the line and the line is adequately guarded to prevent workers working on the platform contacting it.

(g) No inside derrick platform shall be installed in a derrick in such a position that it would obstruct the sight of the drillers or hoist operators to either the crown block or the travelling block at any point of its travel.

(b) An inside derrick platform which is more than one metre above the outside derrick platform which serves it and to which the main derrick ladder does not provide direct access, shall have access provided thereto by means of an auxiliary ladder from the outside derrick platform below to a point not less than one metre above the inside platform.

(1) A finger, finger brace or finger board shall not be used as a principal inside derrick platform.

(3) (a) Every derrick used for drilling or re-drilling and except where permitted by the Regional Inspector by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein every derrick used for well servicing, shall have a continuous outside derrick platform at least 60 centimetres wide completely around the derrick, at an elevation not more than 60 centimetres above and not more than 1.5 metres below the principal inside derrick platform.

(b) Every derrick used for well servicing and every derrick used for drilling or re-drilling shall have an outside derrick platform at least 60 centimetres wide across that side of the derrick in which the inside derrick rod board platform and each auxiliary inside derrick platform as the case may be, are located. The outside derrick platform shall be parallel to the longest side of the inside platform, shall be not more than 60 centimetres from the adjacent derrick legs and shall be at an elevation of not more than 60 centimetres above and not more than 1.5 metres below the inside platform.

(c) The vertical clearance between the outside derrick platforms shall not be less than two metres.

(d) Direct access shall be provided to each outside derrick platform by the main derrick ladder or by an auxiliary derrick ladder from any lower outside derrick platform to which main derrick ladder provides direct access.

(4) Every derrick used for drilling, re-drilling or well servicing shall be provided with a continuous platform at least 60 centimetres wide completed around the outer edges of the derrick crown and such derrick crown platform shall be at an elevation that will provide access to the crown block.

49. Derrick Ladders and ladder openings.—Every derrick shall be equipped with a fixed ladder or ladders providing access from the derrick floor to the derrick crown platform and to each intervening outside derrick platform. Every such ladder shall comply with the provisions of regulation 51.

50. Derrick Gin Pole.—(1) A derrick gin pole or other equivalent means shall be provided on every derrick tower when it is necessary to raise or lower the crown block to or from the top of the derrick tower.

(2) A derrick gin pole shall not be subject to a load greater than the load which the design and the condition of the structure will withstand.

(3) Every derrick gin pole used to handle a crown block shall have sufficient height above the derrick crown (water table) to permit the crown block to be raised to a point at least 60 centimetres in the clear above the top of the water table.

(4) When a derrick gin pole is used to instal a crown block, access shall be provided to the top of the derrick gin pole by means of a fixed ladder.

51. Ladders for Masts and Derricks.—(1) (i) Every ladder provided on a mast or derrick shall be strongly constructed of metal, and secured to the mast with safe fastenings. The top end of each terminating ladder of ladder section providing access to any fixed platform in or on a mast and the top end of each ladder of ladder section providing access to the derrick crown platform, outside derrick platform, ladder offset platform, inside derrick platform, monkey board platform or any fixed platform on or in a derrick shall extend not less than one metre above the platform: Provided that a mast ladder may not be so extended if suitable hand-holds are provided.

(ii) Rest platforms not less than 30 centimetres deep and 45 centimetres wide shall be provided at intervals not exceeding 12 metres along the ladder rung. Ladder offsets if any shall be located at ladder platforms only. Suitable hand-holds shall be provided at a convenient height above every rest platform.

(iii) No ladder shall lean backward from the vertical or shall lean sideways more than 3 degrees from the vertical in case of derrick ladders or more than 5

degrees from the vertical in case of mast ladders: Provided that ladders for cantiliver type masts shall not lean sideways more than 3 degrees.

(iv) Ladders shall be so constructed that the rungs or steps are approximately horizontal at the normal operating position of the mast, and shall not be inclined more than 2 degrees from the horizontal in any case.

(v) The width of every ladder shall be not less than 30 centimetres measured from the inside of the side rails. The rung or step spacing shall be uniform and parallel, and shall be between 30 centimetres and 40 centimetres centre to centre. The lowest rung or step of the ladder or ladder section shall be not more than 40 centimetres above the ground floor or platform landing. The clear space between the rungs or steps shall be not less than 15 centimetres in case of mast ladders and 20 centimetres in case of derrick ladders.

(vi) On the climbing side of the ladder there shall be maintained a clear and unobstructed space not less than 60 centimetres square along its whole length except at platforms.

(vii) Throughout the length and width of the back of the ladder, a space not less than 10 centimetres shall be maintained clear of all obstruction.

(2) Openings shall be provided in every platform to permit passage of men climbing a ladder, so that—

(i) the width of the opening parallel to the ladder width shall be between 55 centimetres and 75 centimetres and the ladder shall be placed midway along the width of the opening.

(ii) the opening shall be clear and unobstructed to a distance of at least 50 centimetres outwards from the front of the ladder rungs or steps.

(iii) there shall be a clearance of at least 50 centimetres between platform railings and toe-boards and the ladder rungs or steps.

52. Toe Boards and Railings.—The outer edges of all platform shall be equipped with adequate toe-board protection not less than 30 centimetres high and with railings to the satisfaction of the Regional Inspector.

53. Safety Belts and Life Lines.—(1) A safety belt and life line shall be provided for each worker working at derrick or mast at a height of more than 3 metres above the derrick or mast floor or more than 3 metres above the ground level if there is no floor. The worker shall wear the safety belt and shall see that it is securely fastened to a substantial support by the life line, unless the worker is otherwise protected against the danger of falling or is engaged in such work as may necessitate his continuous moving from one location to another.

(2) Every safety belt (including buckles, rings, snaps and other fittings which are depended on to sustain a falling person shall be of a type approved by the Chief Inspector and shall, in any case be constructed to withstand a stress caused by a weight of 90 kilogramme dropping a vertical distance of 1.8 metres.

(3) All safety belt life lines shall be not less than 2 centimetres in diameter and shall be constructed of three stand manila rope or other material of equivalent strength, which shall withstand a stress caused by a weight of 90 kilogrammes dropping a distance of 1.8 metres.

(4) All safety belts and life lines shall be maintained in good condition. If any question arises as to the ability of a safety belt or a life line to withstand the drop test, it shall be referred to the Chief Inspector for decision.

54. Tools and equipment in derricks or masts.—(1) Only such tools, equipment or materials as are essential to operations shall be kept in a derrick or mast at an elevation above the floor and adequate provisions shall be made to prevent them from falling.

(2) While laying down or picking up pipe or sucker rods or other equipment with elevators, adequate precaution shall be taken to see that workers are not endangered by falling of pipe, rods or other equipment.

CHAPTER VII—DRILLING AND PRODUCTION

55. General Provisions.—(1) Drilling and well servicing machinery used at a well shall be strongly constructed and shall be kept in good repair and safe operating condition.

(2) The machinery shall be so installed and secured in place that it will withstand the stresses imposed on it.

56. Drilling operations.—(1) After drilling commences through a casing string, a check shall be made on the tightness of all well head bolts once at least in every week by the driller or other competent person appointed for the purpose. The result of every such examination shall be recorded in a bound paged book.

(2) (a) After installation and before drilling out cement, all pumps shall be pressure tested with water to within 35 kg. per square centimetre of the pressure reading of the fittings or to three-quarters of the bursting pressure of the casing string, whichever is less. Provided, however, that the test pressure may be modified taking into account the hydrostatic head of mud in the casing and the formation pressures to be expected.

(b) In the case of deep exploration wells and in development wells where drilling is prolonged, pressure testing as specified in clause (a) above shall be carried out at intervals of not more than three weeks using a casing packer to prevent breaking down the formation in the open hole.

(3) The manifold valves shall always be kept in the fully open or fully closed position and shall not be left in the neutral position.

57. Safety during drilling operations.—(1) No person shall wear loose garments when at or around a drilling rig.

(2) No rubber-soled foot wear shall be worn by workers.

(3) Every member of a drilling crew shall use a safety belt while working on the derrick. The safety belt shall be securely attached to the derrick and shall not be disconnected while working.

(4) No member of the crew shall attempt to work both the cathead and the engine throttle at the same time.

(5) No member of the crew shall stand behind the tongs while making up or breaking out drill pipe or casing.

(6) No member of the crew shall ride up to the fourble on the travelling block.

(7) No member of the crew shall attempt to start a single cylinder engine by putting his foot on the spokes of the fly-wheel; the fly-wheel shall be turned by hand.

(8) No member of the crew shall interfere with the electrical lighting or instruments on the well.

(9) No person shall smoke except in the smoking huts provided for the purpose.

(10) (a) No member of a crew shall attempt to carry out repairs or to approach closely to any moving machinery such as draw-works shaft or chains. If repairs are necessary to any part of the transmission in the case of diesel draw-works, the engine shall first be shut down and all clutches put in the 'off' position.

(b) In the case of steam draw-works, the emergency valve shall be closed and a responsible person shall be stationed at the throttle valve control to guard against the engine being accidentally started up.

(11) Loose ends of chains, ropes, belting and such other material shall be kept well clear of all moving machinery.

(12) Inspection or repair of a pump shall not be done in running condition

58. Brakes.—(1) The hydromatic brake when installed, shall be used at all times as soon as the bit has been lowered through the table.

(2) Water shall be passed through brake rims when running in and pulling out and during fast drilling or reaming.

(3) (a) The brakes for hoist drums for oil servicing machinery and for drilling machinery shall be capable of sustaining and safely controlling the lowering of the load being handled.

(b) The brake rims of hoist drums shall be constructed of steel or alloys of equivalent strength.

(c) All parts of the brake control mechanism for hoist drums shall be guarded against contact with a running or breaking drive chain or drive belt so as to prevent the probability of such contact rendering the brakes ineffective or inoperative.

59. Emergency Stop Devices and Brakes.—(1) An emergency stop device shall be provided for every prime mover for drilling and well servicing machinery. The device shall be such that once placed in the stop position, it must be manually reset to the starting or running position before the prime mover can be started.

(2) The controls for the emergency stop devices shall be located at the operator's station so that he can stop the prime mover promptly in emergency, provided, however, that nothing in this sub-regulation shall prohibit installation of additional controls at other locations.

60. Guarding of Drilling, Well-servicing and oil Pumping machinery.—The following provisions shall apply to every rotary drilling machinery, standard tool drilling machinery, well servicing machinery, oil well pumping machinery and their component parts and prime movers:

(1) Every power transmission equipment, prime mover, and machine part of rotary drilling equipment shall be adequately guarded in a proper and safe manner. If any dispute arises whether any guard is safe or adequate it shall be referred to the Chief Inspector for decision.

(2) Every sprocket and chain shall be enclosed to prevent accidental contact of workers with the moving parts. The enclosure shall be constructed of heavy metal, strong enough to withstand the impact of a broken chain and shall be securely fastened in place otherwise than by lag screws, spikes, or nails.

(3) Every rotating shafting and collar, clutch, coupling or other similar rotating part, except a cathead shall be guarded against accidental contact, by an enclosure-type guard, trough or shield guard.

(4) Every rotary table gear in motion shall be enclosed with a strongly constructed metal guard.

(5) A strongly constructed metal step not less than 15 centimetre wide and having rough tread surface shall be provided around the top outer surfaces of every rotary table upon which it is normally necessary for workers to stand to perform their operating duties provided, however, the metal step may be removed during operations which do not require the rotary table to be set in motion.

61. Oil Well Pumping Machinery.—All types of machinery used for pumping an oil well, including the prime movers shall comply with the following provisions:

(1) Oil well pumping machinery shall not be permitted in the derrick or on the derrick or mast floor when a well is being drilled or redrilled.

(2) Oil well pumping machinery shall be strongly constructed and kept in good repair and it shall be so installed and secured in place as to withstand the stresses imposed upon it.

(3) Access shall be provided to the top of the walking beam at its point of attachment to the samson post by means of a fixed continuous ladder from the floor or working level to a point not less than 30 centimetres below the top of the beam and not more than 30 centimetres horizontally from the beam, unless other equally safe means of access is provided.

(4) If the top of the walking beam at its point of attachment to the samson post is more than three metres above the floor or working level and it is necessary for workers to perform operating duties on the walking beam such as removal, dis-

placement, replacement or adjustment of the beam horsehead, the workers shall be safeguarded by—

- (a) a strongly constructed and securely fastened hand rail provided on either side of the beam; the top of the railing shall not be less than 75 centimetres and not more than one metre above the top of the beam and shall extend from a point adjacent to the ladder providing access to the top of the beam to within 60 centimetres of the horsehead; or
- (b) a portable ladder securely fastened in place while in use and so located as to provide access to the point on the beam where such duties are being performed; or
- (c) an overhead lifeline suspended from the derrick or mast to which the safety belt of the worker performing such duties is secured.

(5) Adequate arrangements shall be made to enable bearings on the walking beam requiring lubrication to be lubricated safely from the floor or ground level or from the ladder or from a runway or platform.

62. Pumps and Pump Pressure-Relieving Safety Devices.—(1) Pumps shall not be operated at unsafe speed or in excess of their safe working pressure.

(2) (a) Where the power for driving a pump is such that there is a likelihood of developing a pressure in the pump in excess of its safe working pressure, the pump shall be equipped with an adequate pressure-relieving safety device.

(b) There shall be no intervening stop valves between the pump and its pressure-relieving device, nor between the pressure-relieving device and the point of discharge which would render the pressure relieving device ineffective.

(c) Every pressure-relieving device shall be so installed as to ensure its proper operation and so set as to relieve at a pressure not in excess of 10 per cent above the allowable safe working pressure.

(3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to prevent the accumulation of oils or drilling fluids around pump bases.

(4) Pumps handling light oils, corrosives, or any fluid at a temperature over 43°C shall be equipped with suitable shields or covers to protect workers from the hazards of liquid spray.

(5) (a) Every pump shall be equipped with a bleeder pipe and valve through which the pressure in any part of the pump can be bled off to atmospheric or as near atmospheric pressure as is practicable, unless other piping and valves connected to the pump can be effectively used for this purpose.

(b) Before beginning the removal of any cap, plug, plate or cover from a pump or otherwise opening a pump, the pressure within the pump shall be bled off to atmospheric, or as near atmospheric pressure as is practicable.

63. Guarding of Sheaves.—All crown block sheaves, sand line sheaves and all sheaves on which hoisting ropes are run for raising or lowering the mast between the horizontal and vertical positions and for raising or lowering the top telescoping section of the mast, shall be provided with a device to avoid the possibility of ropes running off the side of the sheave.

64. Travelling Blocks and Hooks.—(1) Every travelling block and every travelling block hook and every component part thereof shall be substantially constructed and kept in good repair and operating condition.

(2) No travelling block, travelling block hook or other component part thereof shall be subjected to a load in excess of what it can safely withstand.

(3) The sheaves of every travelling block shall be guarded with suitable heavy metal nip-point guards securely fastened to the block.

(4) Every travelling block hook shall be equipped with a substantially constructed and securely fastened safety latch or other suitable device to close the opening in the hook and to prevent the load from becoming disengaged from the hook.

(5) All equipment attached either directly or indirectly to and suspended from the travelling block hook shall be securely fastened.

65. Hoisting Lines.—This regulation shall apply to wire rope hoisting lines used for hoisting or lowering pipe or sucker rods in a well.

(1) All chains, wire ropes, fibre ropes used for hoisting purposes shall be of adequate strength and shall not be subjected to loads or stresses exceeding one-eighth of their breaking strength.

(2) A competent person appointed by the owner, agent or manager shall inspect hoisting lines once at least in every week for wear or broken wires or marked corrosion and other damages that may reduce the strength of the line to a point where it will not safely lift or otherwise handle the load.

Provided that the interval of such inspections shall be reduced, depending on the nature and amount of work performed by the line.

(3) No spliced hoisting lines shall be used.

(4) The hoisting line shall be securely fastened to the hoist drum and there shall be sufficient length of the line on the drum to permit the travelling block to be laid horizontally on the derrick or mast floor.

(5) Wire rope socket when used on a hoisting line shall be attached to the line in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector by a general or special order in writing.

66. Handling Heavy Tools at Drilling Wells.—At every drilling well, adequate provisions shall be made for the safe handling of heavy tools between the transporting vehicle and the derrick or mast floor or storage platform.

67. Weight Indicators.—(1) Where wire rope hoisting lines are used, a weight indicator shall be provided and used at every drilling and redrilling well and in other wells when pulling pipes 10 centimetres or more in diameter.

(2) The weight indicator shall be so constructed, installed and maintained that it will register close indication of the load suspended from the hoisting lines.

68. Catheads for well drilling and well servicing machinery.—(1) The projecting shaft end and key or other device for securing a cathead to the shaft shall be covered with a smooth thimble of such a shape and design as will prevent the winding of a rope around it.

(2) Every cathead on which a rope is manually operated shall have a reasonably smooth surface and shall be free from projections on which workers' clothing may be caught.

(3) Cracked or broken catheads shall not be used.

(4) Every cathead shall be provided with suitable anti rope-fouling device and rope guides which shall be maintained in safe working order.

(5) Rotating and reciprocating parts of every automatic cathead, shall be guarded by guards of suitable design.

(6) Automatic catheads and their mechanism shall be maintained in good repair.

69. Lines Used on Catheads.—(1) Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent entanglement of other lines with a line in use on a cathead.

(2) No manually operated line shall be left wrapped and unattended on a cathead.

(3) (a) An experienced competent person shall be at the controls of a cathead on which rope is being manually operated.

(b) When a cathead is operated by a prime mover an emergency stop device for the prime mover shall always be located at the cathead.

(4) (a) Wire rope lines used on automatic catheads shall have adequate strength to withstand the stresses imposed on them.

(b) The rope lines shall be fastened to a cathead in a safe manner.

(5) Catheads and high lines shall be of adequate strength to safely lift or otherwise handle the loads.

(6) No chain shall be used with any cathead except as a spinning line.

(7) No chain shall be used in any spinning line with an automatic cathead, unless such cathead is equipped with a manually operable cathead clutch or other device adequate to keep rotation of the cathead under control at all times it is in use. Such clutch or device shall be of a type that will automatically release when not manually held in the engaged position.

(8) Chain used in a spinning line shall be of a type approved by Chief Inspector.

(9) (a) Every chain used in a spinning line shall have a fibre tail rope, not less than thirty centimetres in length, securely fastened to the end of the chain at the pipe.

(b) When such spinning line is being used to rotate a pipe, the worker handling the pipe end of the line shall hold to the tail rope and not to the chain.

(10) (a) Every spinning line that contains chain, unless manually operated at a cathead, shall have a fibre rope securely fastened to the cathead end of the chain and the strength of such rope shall not exceed that of the chain.

(b) Only fibre rope part of the line may be permitted to come in contact with the cathead and not the chain.

(11) No spliced chain, defective chain or a worn chain or a chain with link having diameter less than 90 per cent of the original cross-section shall be used as a spinning line.

70. Miscellaneous Tools and Equipment.—(1) When there is fluid inside a length of a pipe above the derrick or mast floor that is being disconnected from the pipe in the well, a substantially constructed wet box shall be provided and used to prevent, as far as is practicable, fluid spraying on the workers on the floor.

(2) Where experience indicates that the well has sufficient gas pressure to cause the well to flow or that hazardous quantities of gas may be released, an oil saver shall be provided and used when swabbing a well and when bailing a well.

(3) An oil saver shall be provided and used when perforating for oil or gas production in a well that has sufficient gas pressure to cause the well to flow.

(4) Oil savers when used shall be installed and maintained in a manner to convey the fluid being swabbed or that may flow, to a safe place of disposal and prevent, as far as is practicable, fluid spray on the derrick or mast.

(5) Drill pipe slip handles shall be short enough so that they will not project beyond the inner edge of the metal step around the top outer edge of the rotary table when the slips are in position to hold the pipe in the rotary table.

(6) (a) In well servicing operation, a torsion stress shall not be applied to a string of sucker rods in a well by the use of any wrench, tong or tool other than a power driven tong or device or a substantially constructed manually operated wheel type wrench.

(b) The ream of a wheel type wrench shall be free of any projection on which workers' clothing may be caught.

(7) No tool or device of any kind shall be used in connection with a wheel type wrench as a means of additional leverage.

(8) (a) Wire rope slings used to suspend sucker rods or other equipment racked in a derrick or mast shall not be subjected to a load greater than that which they can withstand.

(b) End fastenings on such slings shall be of adequate strength.

(c) The person working in the derrick shall examine the slings before rods or other equipment are suspended from the slings.

(d) No defective rope slings shall be used.

71. General Safety Provisions and Precautions.—(1) The reeving of the hoisting line on to the sheaves of a travelling block shall be done at the derrick floor level.

(2) A hand line shall be provided and used to carry a cat line, drilling line, sand line, hoisting line or other such lines up the derrick and over the sheaves, unless there is already a line at the top of the derrick suitable for the purpose.

(3) Workers shall not be required or permitted to ride the hoisting line, travelling block, travelling block hook, the elevators or any of the equipment suspended from the travelling block, except in an emergency.

(4) Workers shall not be required or permitted to ride the cat line except to perform duties of a temporary or emergency nature which cannot be performed by a worker from an inside derrick platform, stabbing board or the derrick or mast floor. Such work of temporary or emergency nature shall be done from a loop formed by tying a bowline—knot in the cat line or sitting in a boatswain's chair securely tied to the cat line or other equally safe or secure carriage.

(5) All counterweights shall be enclosed with a guard which shall extend from the working level to at least the midpoint of the counterweight when it is in its highest position or shall be otherwise guarded to afford at least equivalent protection, unless they are so located that their falling would create no hazard or the area below the counterweight is effectively barricaded against passage.

72. Stabbing Board.—A stabbing board shall be provided for and used by a worker where a platform is necessary for regular operating duties and the work cannot be safely performed from a fixed platform or monkey board.

73. Line Spoolers and Dead Line Stabilizer.—(1) (a) Line spoolers and dead line stabilizers shall be strongly constructed, installed and maintained so that they will minimize the probability of eye injuries to workers from shavings, splinters and loose particles.

(b) Rotary chain shall not be used as a line spooler or stabilizer.

(2) The sheaves and rollers of line spoolers shall be provided with a strongly constructed and securely fastened guards that will prevent them from falling should they become accidentally dislodged.

74. Rotary and Circulating Hose and Standpipe.—(1) The upper end of the rotary hose standpipe shall be securely fastened to the derrick or mast leg or to the derrick or mast girts or other equivalent support.

(2) The standpipe end of the rotary hose shall be secured to the standpipe or to the derrick or mast and the other end to the swivel by a strongly constructed clamp and safety chain or wire rope.

(3) The ends of connecting hose sections shall be secured together by means of clamps and a safety chain or wire rope.

(4) When hose or pipe, in addition to that section between the swivel and stand pipe, is used under pressure in a fluid circulating system of a well, the ends of each section of hose shall be secured to the end of the adjoining hose or pipe in the manner described in sub-regulation (2) and (3) of this regulation.

75. Derrick Walk and Pipe Storage.—(1) A strongly constructed derrick walk and pipe storage rack shall be provided at every drilling well.

(2) The derrick walk and the pipe storage rack shall be kept in good repair.

CHAPTER VIII—BIG BUILDING

76. Rig Building.—(1) A completely assembled derrick tower shall not be lifted or turned except by means of a rig-building floating gin pole or such other suitable device or contrivance.

(2) Every rig building floating gin pole and its component parts, including the basket and sky lines (blocks and tackles) by which it is suspended and guyed, shall be strongly constructed and kept in good repair.

(3) Open hooks shall not be used to attach tackle blocks or rigging to the floating gin pole, derrick tower, or other supporting structures.

(4) When a rig building floating gin pole is in operating position with the bottom end resting on the ground, derrick floor or derrick foundation, it shall be supported in a substantial manner with the bottom end securely fastened in place to prevent the gin pole from shifting.

77. Ropes used in Rig Building.—(1) (a) Wire rope and fibre rope hoisting lines, tag lines, basket lines, sky lines and other ropes or slings used in rig build-

ing operations shall not be subjected to loads or stresses exceeding one-eighth of their breaking strength.

(b) Wire rope—hoisting lines used in rig building operations and that are secured to and wound on a hoist drum shall not be of a grade inferior to plough steel grade, and shall be of flexible construction.

(c) Fibre rope hoisting lines used in rig building operations and operated on a cathead or secured to and pulled by a vehicle in locomotion, shall be of strength not less than that of a two centimetre diameter, 3 strand manila rope.

(d) A tag line fibre rope shall be of strength not less than that of 1.25 cm. diameter, 3 strand manila rope.

(e) Endless slings and eyes formed in the ends of wire ropes, fibre ropes and slings shall be made by splice method only.

(2) When a sling is attached to a load or structural member in such a manner that it is in contact with sharp edges and corners, it shall be ensured that the sling can safely withstand the stresses to which it is subjected by the load and the sharp edges or corners.

(3) No hoisting lines or slings with projecting wire ends shall be used.

78. Hooks, Shackles, Pulley, Blocks used in Rig building.—(1) Every hook used on a hoisting line or in a suspended sheave pulley or block for a hoisting line shall be of adequate strength and suitable design, and shall be equipped with a safety latch or other device that will prevent the sling, link equipment or material attached to and carried by the hook becoming accidentally disengaged from the hook.

(2) Material and equipment, suspended above the heads of persons shall be securely fastened by use of slings and shackles or by equally safe means, and not by open hooks.

(3) Every sheave pulley-block on which hoisting ropes run, shall be guarded against the possibility of ropes running off the sheave.

(4) Every floor pulley and snatch block on which rope is used for hoisting or lowering material shall be securely fastened in place to prevent its being accidentally displaced.

79. Hoisting line sinker.—(1) A hoisting line sinker shall not be attached to a hoisting line in such a manner that it will sustain the load being handled; it shall be so secured to the line that it will not become accidentally detached from the line or become loose.

(2) (a) Each end of a hoisting line sinker shall be of the coneshape to prevent the danger of the sinker catching on the structural members of the derrick.

(b) Bolt-holes in split type sinkers shall be counter-sunk and the bolts used shall not project beyond the perimeter of the sinker.

80. Examination of ropes and Shackles, used in Rig building.—Hoisting lines and all ropes, tackle-blocks, hooks rings, shackles and slings in service shall be inspected once at least in every seven days by a competent person. If any equipment is found on inspection to be worn, damaged or otherwise defective to an extent that it is unsafe, it shall be immediately removed from service and shall not again be used until made safe. A record of every such inspection shall be kept in bound paged book kept for the purpose.

81. Hoisting for Rig building.—While the hoist is in operation, the rig building hoist and every automotive vehicle on which such a hoist is mounted shall be securely fastened in place to prevent accidental skidding, rolling or overturning.

(2) Every hoist and automotive vehicle used in locomotion for hoisting, shall be equipped with brakes capable of sustaining and safely controlling the lowering of the load being handled.

(3) (a) Every cathead on a rig-building hoist shall conform with the provisions of regulation 68.

(b) Not more than one rope shall be used on a cathead at any time.

(4) The hoisting and lowering of loads shall be done at a safe speed.

(5) (a) All materials to be hoisted or lowered shall be securely fastened to prevent them falling while being hoisted or lowered.

(b) Bolts, nuts, washers, nails and such other small articles to be hoisted or lowered shall be placed in strong canvas bags or other suitable containers.

(6) The hoist operator shall remain at the hoist controls while load is suspended from the hoist line.

(7) When hoisting or lowering a crown block or other heavy materials in a derrick over a flowing well or a producing gas well, all the valves and pipe fittings connected to the well that are under pressure and within the perimeter of the derrick shall be protected from breakage by the crown block or other heavy materials being accidentally dropped on them or against them.

82. General safety during Rig building.—(1) No person except the crew erecting or dismantling a derrick shall be required or permitted to work on the derrick floor or at ground level on that side of the derrick where the loads are being raised or lowered.

(2) (a) No tools, derrick parts or material of any kind shall be thrown from any point above the first girt of a derrick until the persons below have been given adequate and audible warning.

(b) No tools, equipment or material of any kind shall be left unsecured in or on a derrick where they may become accidentally dislodged.

(3) Planks used as scaffolds shall be not less than 25 cm. in width and not less than 5 cm in thickness and shall be structurally sound, free of knots, and tested for the required strength before being used

(a) Guy lines, high lines, snub lines, hoisting and winch lines and such other lines shall not be secured to pipe lines carrying steam or inflammable liquids, or gases or to an electric line pole, or to a guy-wire or guy-wire deadman for the electric line pole.

(b) Guy lines, high lines, snub lines, hoisting and winch lines and such other lines shall at all times be kept at least two metres clear of electric lines.

CHAPTER IX—PRIME MOVERS AND COMPRESSORS

83. Power control.—(1) The throttle control or other control device of prime movers for a rotary table or a draw-works, well-pulling hoist, sand reel, standard tool drilling machinery and other types of hoists used in drilling and well servicing operations shall be so designed, installed and maintained as to provide the operator with safe control of the prime movers from his normal operating position.

(2) The throttle valves for all steam prime movers shall be placed in the steam line as close as possible to the prime movers for their steam intake manifolds.

(3) A wheel valve shall not be used as a throttle valve.

84. Flywheels.—(1) The flywheel of a one-cylinder engine driving a draw-works, rotary table or a well pulling hoist shall have a substantially constructed and securely fastened barrier installed to prevent fragments of a bursting wheel flying into the derrick or mast.

(2) (a) No balance rim shall be used in the flywheel of a one-cylinder steam engine unless it is securely fitted to the wheel.

(b) Flywheels shall not be weighted with other than the balancing rims provided for the purpose which shall not be in excess of the rated capacity.

85. Exhaust from steam prime movers.—(1) Exhaust from steam prime movers shall be piped to a location where persons will not be endangered by the steam or hot water discharged from the prime-movers.

(2) Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent exhaust condensed steam from creating a hazard to persons by reducing the visibility of derricks or masts, around machinery on roads, walkways in normal working areas.

86. Internal combustion engines.—(1) A suitable water injection system or other equally effective device shall be provided in the exhaust system of an internal combustion engine in order to prevent the discharge of flames and sparks from the exhaust—

- (i) within a radius of 15 metres of the casing of all drilling wells, where there is a probability of light oil or inflammable gas being released to the atmosphere in sufficient quantity to create a fire or explosion hazard;
- (ii) within a radius of 7.5 metres from the casing of all wells other than drilling wells, where there is a probability of light oil or inflammable gas being released to the atmosphere in sufficient quantity to create a fire or explosion hazard;
- (iii) inside any building where the conditions are such that there is a probability of light oil or inflammable gas being released to the atmosphere in sufficient quantity to create a fire or explosion hazard; and
- (iv) where conditions or operations are such that there is a probability of inflammable gas being released to the atmosphere in sufficient quantity to create a fire or explosion hazard.

(2) (a) Exhaust systems shall be substantially constructed and maintained in good operating conditions.

(b) Proper provision shall be made to prevent insulating material from directly contacting exhaust systems.

(3) Combustible material shall be kept at reasonably safe distance from the hot surfaces of internal combustion engines and their exhaust systems or adequately insulated to prevent them from becoming ignited.

(4) Cylinder cocks of internal combustion engines shall not be opened at any time where there is a probability of accumulation of inflammable gas.

(5) Adequate provision shall be made to prevent the contact of inflammable liquids with exhaust pipes of internal combustion engine.

(6) All electrical accessories pertaining to an internal combustion engine shall comply with the provisions of Rule 126 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

(7) Electrical storage batteries shall be provided with suitable covers to prevent accidental contact with battery terminals when such batteries are used or stored at a location where there is a probability of gas being released in sufficient quantity to create a fire or explosion hazard.

87. Starters for Internal Combustion Engines.—(1) Internal combustion engines of over 30 Horse Power shall be provided with means other than manual for starting them.

Provided that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to prohibit manual starting in an emergency.

(2) (a) If compressed air is used as a means of starting, a check valve shall be provided in the air starting line adjacent to the engine.

(b) Effective steps shall be taken to prevent the compressed air supply from starting the engine, while maintenance work is being performed on an idle engine or on equipment connected to and driven by the engine.

88. Gas Compressors.—(1) When a gas compressor plant discharges into a line to which other sources of gas supply are connected, a valve shall be fitted in the discharge line or lines so as to prevent back flow of gas.

(2) (a) Gas Compressor discharge line shall have a pressure relieving safety device and there shall be no intervening valves or fittings between the compressor and its pressure relieving device or between the device and its point of discharge, which would render it ineffective.

(b) The pressure relieving safety device shall be set to open at a pressure not exceeding 10 per cent above the maximum allowable working pressure of the cylinder.

(3) Where hazardous quantities of liquid may be present in the incoming gas to compressors, an inlet scrubber shall be provided and a device installed on it that will either give audible warning or shut down the pressures if the liquid in the scrubber exceeds a pre-determined level.

(4) Gas lines connected to the compressor intakes shall be provided with shut-off valves in a safe location outside the compressor building.

(5) Before maintenance work requiring the opening of lines or equipment containing gas, is performed on a compressor or its suction or discharge piping, the valves in the intake and discharge lines shall be closed and locked or the lines blinded so as to protect workers from the danger of escaping gas.

CHAPTER X.—PIPE LINES AND TANKS

89. Pipe Lines.—(1) (a) Pipe lines, piping, fittings and valves shall be installed supported and maintained in such a manner as to safely withstand the stresses imposed on them by the internal and external loads, and by contraction, expansion and vibration.

(b) All pipes required to carry liquid or gas under pressure shall be subjected to a pressure test before installation so that a factor of safety of not less than eight is always maintained in course of use.

(2) Low pressure piping systems connected to a high pressure piping system shall be adequately protected with pressure-relieving safety devices.

(3) The discharge end of pipe lines and bleeder lines that may swing or revolve while discharging shall be securely fastened or anchored.

90. Opening Pipe Lines and Equipment.—(1) Before opening lines or other equipment, the pressure shall be reduced to atmospheric, or as near atmospheric as practicable, and all necessary precautions shall be taken against possible hazards.

(2) As far as practicable, light oil lines and equipment shall be emptied of their contents and washed out or steamed before being opened.

(3) All sources of ignition shall be eliminated or be sufficiently remote so as to present no hazard before opening light oil line or equipment.

(4) Unless the contents of light oil lines and equipment are emptied just before opening, proper steps shall be taken to handle the drainage so as to prevent any fire hazard.

(5) During the opening of lines and equipment that contain light oil or inflammable gas, an official shall be present on the spot throughout to see that the provisions of these regulations are complied with.

91. Blinding Pipe Lines and Equipment.—(1) Persons required to work within a tank or vessel shall be protected from the hazard of liquid or gas that may be discharged into the tank or vessel through pipe lines connected to them, by blinding or dis-connecting and disaligning such lines in the following manner:

(a) Lines that may let light oils, corrosive liquids, or inflammable or noxious vapour and gases into a tank or vessel shall be blinded.

(b) Lines that may let steam, hot water, petroleum or petroleum product other than light oils and inflammable vapours or gases into a tank or vessel shall either be blinded or, if equivalent in safety to blinding, be disconnected and disaligned.

Provided that cold water, air and foam lines may not be blinded or disconnected but shall be provided with valves affording positive control and conveniently located with respect to the tank or vessel.

(2) A group of interconnected stationary tanks or vessels having no valves between them, may be blinded or disconnected as a unit provided that protection equivalent to blinding each of them separately is ensured; and provided further that each tank or vessel is opened to the atmosphere through at least one man-hole.

(3) Vessels when blinded as a unit and which have compartments or trays shall have the top and bottom manhole covers removed and it shall, as far as possible, be ensured that the vessel is not blocked or closed between the manholes.

(4) Oil and gas pipe lines shall be blinded before welding or flame cutting operations are performed.

(5) Blinds shall be of sufficient strength and so installed as to provide adequate safety against conditions of anticipated pressure, temperature and service.

(6) Blinds installed in a line shall clearly indicate whether the line is open or closed.

(7) When inserting blinds requiring gaskets, the gasket shall be installed on the pressure sides and sufficient flange bolts shall be tightened to make the blind effective.

92. Drainage and Leakage Control.—(1) (a) Drainage sumps, pits or ponds for collecting oil or oil and water mixtures shall be so located that they are well away from probable sources of ignition and where they will expose workers to danger in the event of fire.

(b) Adequate drainage shall be provided to prevent a hazardous accumulation of oils around pump bases.

(2) Leaks from pipe lines, piping or other equipment shall be promptly stopped if workers are endangered by the liberated liquids, vapours or gases.

(3) The area around any place where oil is stored shall be maintained free from oil, grease and other combustible waste material.

93. Hazardous Substance.—(1) Stationary tanks containing poisonous and corrosives substances or giving off vapours containing poisonous or corrosive substances shall be posted with warning signs located at the approaches to the sample or gauge hatches and at shell manholes. Such signs shall be legible and prominently displayed.

(2) (a) Persons working at or near top hatches of tanks which give off harmful concentrations of hydrogen sulphide gas shall be provided with and shall wear approved respiratory protection.

(b) The canister of canister type gas masks used in routine operations shall be replaced as often as is necessary to provide an adequate margin of safety, provided, however, that canister type gas masks intended for emergency use shall be filled with unused canisters.

(c) Equipment which has been kept or used in a place, exposing it to light oils, corrosives or poisonous substances shall be thoroughly cleaned.

94. Agitation and Heating of Liquids in Tanks.—Tanks in which liquids at temperatures above 65 degrees centigrades, corrosive liquids, or light oils are agitated by means of air or gas pressure, shall have their control equipment located, as far as possible, where workers operating it will not be exposed to the hazards of splashes or boil-overs.

95. Stationary Tanks and Reservoirs.—(1) (a) Tanks shall be constructed, installed and maintained so that they will safely retain their gaseous contents.

(b) Tanks roofs shall be capable of safely supporting persons required to go for inspection or maintenance and suitable walk-ways, platforms, railings and toe boards shall be provided where necessary.

(2) (a) Roofs of tanks and reservoirs in service shall be externally inspected at intervals not exceeding one year.

(b) Where a roof is found to be unsafe, substantial barrier shall be erected to block off the entire roof of that portion which is unsafe.

(c) Legible signs shall be posted at all approaches to the tanks or reservoirs, if the entire roof is blocked off, or on the barrier facing all approaches to the defective area if only a portion is unsafe.

(3) Tank roofs, platforms, walkways and stairways shall be kept clear of loose materials. Oils spills from the tanks shall be promptly cleaned.

96. Stationary Tank and Reservoir Maintenance.—(1) Maintenance work shall not be performed on the roof of a tank or reservoir or shell of a tank where the workers are likely to be exposed to inflammable or noxious gas.

(2) Before carrying out any maintenance work as mentioned in sub-regulation (1), tests shall be made of the atmosphere at the location of the proposed work to determine the presence or absence of inflammable or noxious gas. Additional tests shall be made at regular intervals during the progress of the work, to determine whether safe atmospheric condition continues to exist.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall prohibit the employment of a worker protected by approved respiratory equipment.

97. Diversions and Retaining Walls.—(1) Proper provision shall be made so that if the liquid contents of a stationary tank containing inflammable, corrosive, hot or poisonous liquids were released due to tank failure, fire, boil-over or connection failure, the liquid contents will be kept under control by means of adequate drainage system and safe disposal, diversion walls and retaining walls as far as practicable, or by any other suitable means.

(2) Open pits or sumps so located as to constitute hazards to workers, shall be suitably fenced, enclosed or otherwise guarded to prevent persons from falling into them.

98. Vessels and Pressure Relieving Safety Device.—(1)(a) No vessel shall be operated at a pressure above the safe working pressure corresponding to the working temperature;

(b) The safe working pressure shall be established by proper tests.

(2) No vessel shall be installed or kept in operation without approved test certificate.

(3) Each pressure relieving safety device installed on operating equipment shall be so maintained as to ensure the proper functioning of the device at the designed pressure. Such maintenance shall include testing, inspection and repair of the pressure relieving safety device at such intervals as may be necessary.

99. Identification of Equipment.—(1) Every stationary tank or vessel containing inflammable, corrosive or poisonous substances shall be properly identified.

(2) Pipe lines containing inflammable, corrosive or poisonous liquids or gas shall be properly identified to indicate their contents or purpose.

(3) (a) Pipes which contain or are likely to contain liquid or gas under pressure and pipes which are in stock shall be kept painted with distinctive colours indicating the different pressures they are designed to withstand.

(b) A pipe designed to withstand a lower pressure shall not be used to replace a pipe installed to withstand a higher pressure.

100. Storage and Handling of Pipe.—(1) Pipes on storage racks shall be adequately chocked or wedged or otherwise suitably secured to prevent them from accidentally falling or rolling off the rack.

(2) (a) Skids over which pipes are moved shall be of adequate strength to safely support the load being handled.

(b) Proper precautions shall be taken to place and support the skids so as to prevent the danger of their being shifted or displaced while in use.

(c) Workers shall not be required or permitted to go between the skids over which pipes are being moved.

(3) During the loading and unloading of pipes from a transporting vehicle, workers shall not be required or permitted to be on the pipes unless the load is secured by the use of stakes in the truck or trailer or vehicle bed, or by chains, binders or by chocking, wedging or other suitable means.

CHAPTER XI.— SHAFTS AND MINE WORKINGS

101. Cellars and shafts.—(1) Suitable exits shall be provided from each cellar.

(2)(a) Every cellar and shaft and every stairway, ramp, runway and ladder providing entry to a cellar or shaft shall be substantially constructed and shall be kept in good repair.

(b) When workers are required to be in a cellar or shaft, the cellar or shaft and the exits from it shall be kept reasonably free from water, oil, gas, drilling fluid and other like substances that may endanger the workers and no unnecessary loose materials shall be kept in the cellar or shaft or exits.

(3) Sides of cellars and shafts shall be made and kept secure.

102. Shafts at Oil Wells.—This regulation shall apply to every shaft excavated or being excavated around or in connection with an oil well casing but not to normal drilling or production operations.

(1)(a) Head frames, A-frames, gin poles, and other devices for supporting the head sheave shall be so substantially constructed and erected as to safely withstand the load imposed upon them.

(b) A head sheave suspended from the derrick shall be so secured that it will safely carry the load imposed upon it.

(2)(a) Each hoist shall have adequate power to hoist the fully loaded unbalanced skin, cage or bucket from the lowest point in the shaft.

(b) The clutch of every hoist-drum shall be provided with means to prevent accidental withdrawal of the clutch.

(c)(i) Whims and hand operated windlasses shall be provided with a reliable device to prevent accidental lowering of the bucket or other container.

(ii) Windlasses designed to be operated by hand shall not be power driven.

(iii) Hoisting shall not be done by animal power or by a motor vehicle driven along the ground.

(d) The bucket or other devices used for hoisting shall not be lowered directly to the working place of persons in the shaft; it shall be stopped at least 4.5 metres above the working place and lowered farther only upon signal of person working in the shaft.

(4)(a) No rope, bar, link, chain or other attachment shall be used for hoisting in a shaft unless it is of good quality and manufacture, is free from any visible defect and is of adequate calculated strength:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, by an order in writing, prohibit the use of any rope or type of a rope or bar, link, chain or other attachment where in his opinion such use is unsafe.

(b) A rope shall be discarded if the diameter of the wires at any place reduces to 65 per cent of their original diameter, if there is marked corrosion and if the factor of safety, for any reason whatsoever, falls below 10.

(c) Hoisting ropes shall be kept well lubricated at all times.

(d) Every hoisting rope shall be securely fastened at both ends. When in use, a hoisting rope shall never be fully unwound; at least 3 full turns shall always remain on the drum.

(e)(i) The rope shall be attached to the load by a suitable type of cappel of a design approved by the Chief Inspector.

(ii) Capping of a rope shall be done only by a competent person appointed for the purpose. No babbitt metal or lead shall be used in the capping.

(f) No spliced ropes shall be used in hoisting.

(g) No open hook shall be used with a bucket, cage or skip; only a suitably designed safety hook shall be used.

(h) Proper means shall be provided to prevent material from falling into the shaft while the bucket is being unloaded.

(5) (a) Every shaft shall be provided with an efficient means of communicating distinct and definite signals between the top of the shaft and the place from which hoisting is being done.

(b) When using signals by means of bells or otherwise for hoisting or lowering, the following code shall be used:—

ONE BELL OR RAP—STOP

TWO BELLS OR RAP—LOWER

THREE BELLS OR RAP—TAKE UP SLACK OR RAISE.

FOUR BELLS OR RAP—TAKE UP SLACK OR RAISE WHEN MEN ARE RIDING.

Any other signal shall be in addition to and shall not interfere with the foregoing.

Provided that the Chief Inspector may by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, permit the use of any code of signalling other than that specified above.

(c) A printed copy of the code of signals including additional signals shall be posted permanently at the top of the shaft and also in the winding engine room.

(d) Except when riding in bucket or other means of conveyance, no person other than the chargeman appointed for the purpose or a person authorised in writing by the manager shall give any signal.

(6) (a) Unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Inspector by an order in writing subject to such conditions as he may specify, every shaft shall be lined throughout to prevent danger from falls of sides.

(b) Persons working in a shaft at any point except at the bottom shall be provided with a safe working floor, if practicable, otherwise the workers shall wear an approved safety belt with a life line attached.

(7) (a) Every working shaft shall be provided with a ladder or stairs so as to provide an outlet from the bottom of the shaft to the surface.

(b) The ladders shall be installed at a safe distance from the moving bucket, cage or skip.

(c) The ladder shall be provided with substantial landing platforms at intervals not greater than 9 metres.

(d) The ladders shall be offset at landing platforms only.

(e) The ladder ways and landing platforms shall be kept free of loose rock and other obstructions when persons are in the shaft.

(8) (a) A shaft in which persons are working shall be provided with sufficient natural or mechanically induced ventilation to prevent the accumulation of harmful concentrations of noxious gases.

(b) No person shall be permitted to enter or remain in a shaft if the shaft contains any harmful concentration of noxious or inflammable gas. A competent person appointed for this purpose shall carry out tests of the atmosphere before the commencement of work in a shift and also at regular intervals during the shift.

(c) No lamp or light other than an approved safety lamp shall be used in a shaft.

(d) A competent person appointed for the purpose by the manager shall be on duty whenever persons are working in a shaft.

(e) Except in a naturally wet ground no person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, any power drill unless a jet of water is directed on to the cutting edge of the drill throughout the drilling operations, or other equally efficient device approved by the Chief Inspector is provided so as to prevent the atmosphere being charged with dust.

(f) The top of every shaft shall be adequately fenced with gates, guard rails or other safety barriers.

(g) No internal combustion engines shall be permitted to be issued in a shaft.

(h) If a worker is in a shaft, no internal combustion engine or fuel for internal combustion engine shall be brought or kept within 15 metres of the shaft.

(i) A person shall not be employed in a shaft if he is alone.

103. Machinery for man-winding.—No machinery or apparatus shall be used for the purpose of man winding except with the permission in writing of Chief Inspector and in accordance with such condition as he may specify therein.

104. Precautions against Migration of Fluids and gas.—The lining of every shaft and of every excavation which penetrates more than one sand whether such sand contains oil, gas or water or not shall be packed with cement or treated in some other way so that the percolation or migration of fluids or gas through or behind the lining is effectively and permanently prevented.

105. Precaution against water.—Where shaft or any part of a mine is so situated that there is a danger whatever, of an eruption of water into the shaft or part of the mine, adequate protection against such an eruption shall be provided and maintained.

106. Precautions while abandoning or discontinuing a mine.—(1) No mine or part of a mine shall be abandoned nor shall the workings thereof be discontinued for a period exceeding two months unless all inlets from any oil sand or gas sand or shale or any other oil or gas bearing strata into the mine or part thereof have been sealed off, as far as practicable, so as to prevent the egress of oil or gas from the sand or shale.

(2) When a mine has been abandoned or discontinued for a period exceeding 6 months, all openings into the mine shall be sealed at the surface.

107. Examination of working places.—(1) Every place where work is carried on or where men are stationed or pass shall be placed under the charge of a competent person appointed by the manager.

(2) A competent person or persons appointed for the purpose by the manager shall within such time not exceeding two hours before the commencement of work in a shift, inspect every part of the mine and shall ascertain the condition thereof so far as the presence of gas ventilation, roof and sides and general safety are concerned. The result of every such inspection shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose. A like inspection shall be made at least twice in the course of each shift and at least once in every 5 hours during which shift continues.

(3) No person shall be appointed to carry out the inspection required by these regulations unless he attains the age of 21 years and has sufficient practical experience of the working of a mine and is competent and qualified to detect the presence of gas. If any dispute arises as to whether such person is competent to test for gas the decision of the Chief Inspector shall be final.

(4) Every report required under sub-regulation (2) shall be made by the person inspecting, immediately at the end of his shift and it shall be a full and accurate report of the inspection, specifying the area and whether anywhere, noxious or inflammable gas was found, and whether or not any, and if any, what defects in sides and other sources of danger were observed. The report shall be signed by the person who made the inspection and state the date and time of the inspection and the date and time when the report was written.

(5) No workman shall enter or be permitted to enter a shaft or any other working place until every part of it has been examined in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (2).

108. Avoidance of danger.—If any part of a mine is found to be unsafe, all persons except those engaged in saving life or in removing the danger shall be withdrawn immediately from the dangerous area and all approaches to the area shall be securely fenced so as to prevent unauthorised persons entering it until the danger has been removed.

109. Workings under railways, roads etc.—(1) No working shall be made or extended to any point beneath and within 45 metres of any railway land or of any public works in respect of which this regulation is applicable by reason of any

general or special order of the Central Government or of any public road or building or of other permanent structure not belonging to the owner of the mine, without the prior permission in writing of the Chief Inspector and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein.

(2) Where the stability of such railway road, works buildings or structures has been endangered due to any mining operations, the Chief Inspector may by an order in writing, require the owner to construct in the mine such protective works within such time as he may specify in the order.

110. Protective works before a mine is closed.—(1) The Chief Inspector may by an order in writing require the owner of any mine to which regulation 6 applies, to construct in the mine belowground or on the surface such protective works within such time as he may specify therein.

(2) If the owner fails to construct such protective works within the time specified in the order, the Chief Inspector may get the order executed by any other agency and the cost thereof certified by the Chief Inspector shall be defrayed by the owner of the mine and be recoverable from him as an arrear of land revenue.

111. Workings near mine boundaries.—No working whatever shall be done within 30 metres of the mine boundary without prior consent in writing of the Chief Inspector. If any dispute arises as to the correctness of boundary, the Chief Inspector may prohibit the person working in the mine from carrying on any operation within a specified distance of the disputed boundary until such time as a binding agreement has been reached as to the correct boundary or the question has been determined by a court of law.

112. Underground working.—(1) No working shall be made belowground except with the permission in writing of the Chief Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as he may specify therein. An application for permission under this sub-regulation shall be accompanied by two copies of plan and sections showing the proposed method of working. Such applications shall be submitted at least three months before the proposed date of commencement of the workings.

(2) No drilling operation shall be conducted within 60 metres of any underground working without permission in writing of the Chief Inspector.

(3) When an oil well deviates to within 30 metres of any underground working, a notice in writing shall be sent forthwith to the Chief Inspector and also to the owner, agent or manager of the underground mine. Such notice shall state clearly if there is any danger to the persons employed in the underground workings.

113. Distance between oil wells.—No new well shall be made within 30 metres of an existing well without permission in writing of the Chief Inspector.

CHAPTER XII.—EXPLOSIVES AND SHOTFIRING

114. Type of explosives to be used in mines.—No explosive other than that provided by the owner, agent or manager shall be used in a mine. The explosives provided for use shall be of good quality and, as far as can be known, in good condition.

115. Storage of explosives.—(1) No owner, agent or manager shall store, or knowingly allow any other person to store, within the premises of a mine any explosives otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(2) Explosives shall not be taken into or kept in any building except in a magazine duly approved by the Licencing Authority under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(3) Every Licence granted by the Licencing Authority under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 for the storage of explosives, or a true copy thereof, shall be kept at the office of the mine.

116. Cartridges.—(1) Unless otherwise permitted by the Chief Inspector by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, no explosive, other than a fuse or a detonator, shall be issued for use in a mine,

or taken into or used in any part of a mine, unless it is in the form of a cartridge. Cartridges shall be used only in the form in which they are received.

(2) The preparation of cartridges from loose gunpowder, the drying of gunpowder and the reconstruction of damp cartridges shall be carried out by a competent person and only in a place approved by the Licensing Authority and in accordance with the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

117. Magazines, stores and premises to store explosives.—(1) Every magazine, store or premises, where explosives are stored shall be in charge of a competent person who shall be responsible for the proper receipt, storage and issue of explosives.

(2) Explosives shall not be issued from the magazine unless they are required for immediate use. If any explosives are returned to the magazine, store or premises, they shall be re-issued before fresh stock is used.

(3) Explosives shall be issued only to competent persons upon written requisition signed by the blaster or by an official authorised for the purpose, and only against their signature or thumb impression. Such requisition shall be preserved by the person in charge of the magazine, store or premises.

(4) The person in charge of the magazine, store or premises shall maintain, in a bound paged book kept for the purpose, a clear and accurate record of explosives issued to each competent person and similar record of explosives returned to the magazine, store or premises.

118. Cases and containers for carrying explosives.—(1) No explosives shall be issued, from the magazine or taken into any mine except in a case or container of substantial construction and securely locked. Cases or containers made of iron or steel shall be heavily galvanised; and no case or container provided for carrying detonators shall be constructed of metal or other conductive material.

(2) No detonator shall be kept in a case or container which contains other explosives, materials or tools; and two or more types of detonators shall not be kept in the same case or container.

Provided that nothing in this sub-regulation shall restrict the conveyance of primer cartridges fitted with detonators in the same case or container for use in a wet working or in a sinking shaft.

(3) No detonator shall be taken out from a case or container unless it is required for immediate use.

(4) No case or container shall contain more than five kilogrammes of explosives; and no person shall have in his possession at one time in any place more than one such case or container.

Provided that nothing in this sub-regulation shall prohibit the conveyance of larger quantity of explosives in bulk for supplying the magazine.

Provided further that the Chief Inspector may, by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, permit the carrying of a larger quantity of explosives in a single case or container, or the use, at one time in one place, of more than such case or container.

(5) Every case or container shall be numbered; and as far as practicable, the same case or container shall be issued to the same blaster or competent person, as the case may be, every day.

(6) The key of every case or container shall be retained by the blaster in his own possession throughout his shift.

119. Transport of explosives.—(1) While explosives in bulk are lowered or raised in a shaft, a distinguishing mark shall be attached to the cage, skip or bucket containing the explosives; or the person in charge of explosives shall travel in the same cage, skip or bucket.

(2) Every cage, skip or bucket containing explosives shall be gently lowered or raised; and it shall be the duty of the banksman or bellman, as the case may be, to adequately warn the hoist engineman before the cage, skip or bucket is set in motion.

(3) Where explosives are being carried on a ladder, every case or container shall be securely fastened to the person carrying it.

(4) No person other than a blaster shall carry any priming cartridge into a shaft which is in the course of being sunk. No such cartridge shall be so carried except in a thick felt bag or other container sufficient to protect it from shock.

120. Shotfiring tools.—(1) Every blaster on duty shall be provided with—

- (a) a tool, made entirely of wood, suitable for charging and stemming shot-holes;
- (b) a scraper made of brass or wood suitable for cleaning out shot-holes;
- (c) where fuses are used, a knife for cutting off fuses and, unless machine-capped fuses are provided, also a pair of suitable crimpers for crimping detonators; and
- (d) where detonators are used, a picker made of wood or a non-ferrous metal for priming cartridges.

(2) No tool or appliance other than that provided as above shall be used by a blaster.

121. Drilling, charging, stemming and firing of shotholes—

(1) No drill shall be used for boring a shothole unless it allows a clearance of at least 0.3 centimetres over the diameter of the cartridge of explosive which it is intended to use.

(2) No shothole shall be charged before it is thoroughly cleaned.

(3) Before any shothole is charged, the direction of the hole shall, where practicable, be distinctly marked on a convenient place.

(4) No detonator shall be inserted into a priming cartridge until immediately before it is to be used; provided however that in case of wet workings, priming cartridges may be prepared at the nearest convenient dry place; and such primed cartridges shall be carried to the working place in a securely closed case or container. Detonators once inserted into a priming cartridge shall not be taken out.

(5) Unless otherwise permitted by the Chief Inspector by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, the charge in any shothole shall consist of one or more complete cartridges of the same diameter and the same type of explosive.

(6) The blaster shall, to the best of his judgment, ensure that no charge in a shothole is overcharged or undercharged, having regard to the task to be performed.

(7) No shothole shall be fired by a fuse less than 1.2 metres in length.

(8) Every shothole shall be stemmed with sufficient and suitable non-inflammable stemming so as to prevent the shot from blowing out. Only sand loosely filled in, or soft clay lightly pressed home, or a compact but not hard mixture of sand and clay or water shall be used as stemming.

(9) In charging or stemming a shothole, no metallic tool, scraper or rod shall be used; and no explosive shall be forcibly pressed into hole of insufficient size.

(10) No shot shall be fired except in a properly drilled, charged and stemmed shothole.

(11) All surplus explosives shall be removed from the vicinity of a shothole before a light is brought near it for the purpose of lighting the fuse.

(12) As far as practicable, a shot shall be fired by the same blaster who charged it.

(13) In any mine in which explosives other than gunpowder are used, every shot shall, if so required by the Regional Inspector, be fired electrically.

(14) Not more than 10 holes shall be fired in one round unless they are fired electrically or by means of an igniter cord.

(15) No shothole shall be charged except those which are to be fired in that round; and all shotholes which have been charged shall be fired in one round.

(16) Where a large number of shots has to be fired, shotfiring shall, as far as practicable, be carried out between shifts.

(17) No person shall remove any stemming otherwise than by means of water or an approved device, or pull out any detonator lead or remove any explosive from any charged shothole.

122. Electric Shotfiring.—Where shots are fired electrically, the following provisions shall have effect, namely—

(1) (a) No shot shall be fired except by means of a suitable shotfiring apparatus; and the number of shots fired at any one time by the apparatus shall not exceed the number for which it is designed.

(b) Every electrical shotfiring apparatus shall be so constructed and used that—

(i) it can only be operated by a removable handle or plug. This handle or plug shall not be placed in position until a shot is about to be fired and shall be removed as soon as a shot has been fired; and

(ii) the firing circuit is made and broken either automatically or by means of a push-button switch.

(c) (i) No apparatus shall be used which is defective; and every apparatus shall, once at least in every three months, be cleaned and thoroughly overhauled by a competent person.

(ii) If the apparatus fails to fire all the shots in a properly connected circuit, the blaster shall return the apparatus to the manager or assistant manager as soon as possible, and it shall not be used again unless it has been tested on the surface and found to be in safe working order.

(iii) The result of every overhaul test or repair as aforesaid shall be recorded in a bound paged book kept for the purpose and shall be signed and dated by the person making the overhaul, test or repair.

(2) No current from a signalling, lighting or power circuit shall be used for firing shots, except with permission in writing of the Chief Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as he may specify therein.

(3) The blaster shall—

(a) retain the key of the firing apparatus in his possession throughout his shift;

(b) use a well-insulated cable of sufficient length to permit him to take proper shelter, and in no case, shall this cable be less than 20 metres in length;

(c) before coupling the cable to the firing apparatus, couple up the cable himself to the detonator leads;

(d) take care to prevent the cable from coming into contact with any power or lighting cable or other electrical apparatus;

(e) take adequate precautions to protect electrical conductors and apparatus from injury;

(f) himself couple the cable to the firing apparatus and before doing so, see that all persons in the vicinity have taken proper shelter as provided under regulation 123; and

(g) after firing the shots and before entering the place of firing, disconnect the cable from the firing apparatus.

(4) When more than one shot are to be fired at the same time—

(a) care shall be taken that all connections are properly made;

- (b) all shots if fired belowground shall be connected in series;
- (c) the circuit shall be tested either for electrical resistance or for continuity before connecting it to the firing apparatus. Such a test shall be made with an apparatus specifically designed for the purpose and after the provisions of regulation 123 have been complied with; and
- (d) the cable to the shotfiring apparatus shall be connected last.

123. **Taking shelter, etc.**—(1) The blaster shall, before a shot is charged stemmed or fired, see that all persons in the vicinity have taken proper shelter. He shall also take suitable steps to prevent any person approaching the shot and shall himself take adequate shelter:

Provided that on surface, the blaster shall give sufficient warning, by an efficient system of signals or by other means approved by the manager over the entire area of the danger zone, that is to say unless otherwise permitted in writing by the Chief Inspector and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein an area of ground falling within a radius of 300 metres from the place of firing.

(2) Where the workings, either above or belowground offer insufficient protection against flying fragments or missiles, adequate shelter or other protection shall be provided.

(3) When two working places belowground have approached within three metres of each other, the blaster shall not fire any shot in any one of the said workings unless all persons have been withdrawn from the other working place and the same has been so fenced off as to prevent persons inadvertently coming in direct line of the shot.

124. **Use of Permitted Explosives.**—(1) No explosive other than a *permitted explosive* shall be used in any mine or part thereof where inflammable liquid, gas is likely to accumulate or where safety lamps are required to be used under these regulations or where the Regional Inspector may, by an order in writing, require the use of such explosive.

(2) In any mine or part thereof in which the use of *permitted explosives* is required under sub-regulation (1), no detonator shall be used unless it is an approved electric detonator with a copper tube.

(3) No shot of a *permitted explosive* shall be fired except by means of a shot-firing apparatus of a type approved by the Chief Inspector from time to time by notification in the official gazette:

Provided that where special conditions exist, the Chief Inspector may, by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, permit the use of any other shot-firing apparatus.

(4) In any mine where *permitted explosives* are required to be used the following provisions shall have effect, namely,—

- (a) where more shots than one are charged for firing, the shots shall be fired simultaneously;
- (b) No delay-action detonator shall be used except with the previous permission in writing of the Chief Inspector and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein.
- (c) If presence of inflammable gas, or liquid is detected in any place, no shot-hole shall be charged, stemmed or fired in that place till such place has been cleared of such gas or liquid and declared safe.

125 **Inspection after shot-firing.**—(1) After a shot has been fired, no person other than the blaster or any other competent person appointed for the purpose by the manager shall enter, or allow any other person to enter, the place until the area is free from dust, smoke or fumes. The blaster or other competent person shall, before any other person enters the place, make a careful examination and with his assistants, if any, make the place safe. No other person shall enter the place and where guards have been posted, they shall not be withdrawn until the examination has been made and the place has been declared to be safe in all respects. In the case of blasting on surface, after shots have been fired, an all clear signal shall be given except in the case of a misfire.

(2) After shots have been fired, all persons engaged in clearing mineral, rock or debris shall look for unexploded cartridges and detonators. In such a cartridge and detonator is found, it shall be removed and shall as soon as possible be handed over to a blaster or other official.

126. Misfires.—(1) The number of shots which explode shall, unless shots are fired electrically or by means of an igniter cord be counted by the blaster and another competent person authorised for the purpose, and unless it is certain that all the shots have been exploded, no person shall re-enter or be permitted to re-enter the place until 30 minutes after the firing of shots:

Provided that where shots are fired electrically, this interval may be reduced to not less than five minutes after the source of electricity has been disconnected from the cable.

(2) In the event of a misfire, the entrance or entrances to the working place shall be barricaded or fenced so as to prevent inadvertent access; and no work other than that of locating or relieving the misfire shall be done therein until the misfire has been located and relieved. On surface, it shall be sufficient to mark the place of the misfire with a red flag.

(3) In the event of a misfire, the tamping may be sludged out with compressed air or water under pressure, or removed by such other means as may be approved in writing by the Chief Inspector and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein. The hole shall thereafter be reprimed and fired.

(4) If the misfire contains a detonator, the leads or fuse thereof shall be attached by a string to the shotfiring cable or some distinctive marker.

(5) Except where the misfire is due to a faulty cable or a faulty connection, and the shot is fired as soon as practicable after the defect is remedied, or where a shot has been reprimed and fired under sub-regulation (3), another shot shall be fired in a relieving hole which shall be so placed and drilled in such a direction that at no point shall it be nearer than 30 centimetres from the misfired hole. The new hole shall be bored in the presence of a blaster, preferably the same person who fired the shot.

(6) After a relieving shot has been fired, a careful search for cartridges and detonators, if any, shall be made in the presence of the blaster or other competent person appointed for the purpose by the manager amongst the material brought down by the shot:

Provided that in the case of working below ground if such cartridge or detonator is not recovered, the tubs into which the material is loaded shall be marked and further search made on the surface. As far as possible, the search for the detonators and cartridges and the loading of any ore stone or debris which may contain a detonator, shall be carried out without the aid of tools.

(7) If a misfired hole is not dislodged by a relieving shot, the procedure laid down in sub-regulations (5) and (6) shall be repeated. A misfired hole which cannot be dealt with in the manner so prescribed, shall be securely plugged with a wooden plug; and no person other than a blaster, an official or a person authorised for the purpose shall remove or attempt to remove such plug.

(8) When a misfired shot is not found, or when a misfired shot is not relieved or reblasted, the blaster shall, before leaving the mine, give information of the failure to such official as may relieve or take over charge from him. He shall also record, in a bound paged book kept for the purpose, a report on every misfire, whether suspected, and whether relieved or not relieved. It shall be the responsibility of the relieving blaster or official also to sign the report and later to record in the said book the action taken for relieving the misfired shot/hole.

(9) The blaster of the next shift shall locate and reblast the misfired hole, but if after a thorough examination of the place where the misfire was reported to have occurred, the blaster or other competent person appointed for the purpose by the manager, is satisfied that no misfire had actually occurred, he may permit drilling in the place.

127. Precaution in case of sockets.—(1) Before the commencement of drilling in any working place, the competent person in charge of the place shall see that all loose rock is removed from the face and the area lying within a radius of two metres of the proposed shot-hole is thoroughly cleaned or washed down with water and carefully examined for the presence of misfires or sockets:

Provided that where special conditions exist, the Chief Inspector may, by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, grant a relaxation from these provisions.

(2) If any socket is found, it shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in regulation 126.

(3) No person shall bore out a hole that has once been charged, or attempt to withdraw a charge either before firing or after a misfire, or deepen or tamper with any empty hole or socket left after shotfiring.

128. Duties of blaster at the end of his shift.—Immediately after the end of his shift, the blaster—

(a) shall return all unused explosive to the magazine, or where a store or premises or underground magazine is provided under regulation 115 to such store, premises or magazine; and

(b) shall record, in a bound paged book kept for the purpose, the quantity of explosive taken, used and returned, the places where shots were fired and the number of shots fired by him, and misfires, if any. Every such entry shall be signed and dated by him.

129. General precautions regarding explosives.—(1) No person, whilst handling explosives or engaged or assisting in the preparation of charges or in the charging of holes, shall smoke or carry or use a light other than an enclosed light, electric torch or lamp;

Provided that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an open light for lighting fuses.

(2) No person shall take any light other than an enclosed light, electric torch or lamp into any explosive magazine or store or premises.

(3) No person shall have explosives in his possession except as provided for in these regulations, or secrete or keep explosives in a dwelling house.

(4) Any person finding any explosives in or about a mine shall deposit the same in the magazine, store or premises. Every such occurrence shall be brought to the notice of the manager in writing.

CHAPTER XIII—VENTILATION AND LIGHTING

130. Standard of Ventilation.—(1) It shall be the duty of the owner, agent or manager of every mine to take such steps as are necessary for securing that there is constantly produced in all shafts and cellars and in any other place required by the Regional Inspector, ventilation adequate to clear away smoke, steam and dust; to dilute gases, that are inflammable or noxious so as to render them harmless; to provide air containing a sufficiency of oxygen; and to prevent such excessive rise of temperature or humidity as may be harmful to the health of persons. If any doubt arises as to whether the ventilation in a mine or part thereof is adequate or not, it shall be referred to the Chief Inspector for decision.

(2) For the purpose of this regulation, a place shall not be deemed to be in a safe state for persons to work if the air contains either less than 19 per cent of oxygen or more than 0.5 per cent of carbon dioxide or any noxious gas present in quantity likely to affect the health of any person; and such place shall not be deemed to be normally kept free from inflammable gas, if the percentage of such gas at any point in that place exceeds the limit specified by the Chief Inspector by a general or special order in writing.

(3) If with respect to any mine or part thereof the Regional Inspector is of the opinion that the ventilation is not adequate, he may, by an order in writing, require the installation and maintenance of such a mechanical ventilator as is capable of producing adequate ventilation in the mine or part thereof.

Definition.—For this chapter shaft includes cellar or any other place where inflammable gas, vapours or liquid is likely to be present.

131. Use of safety lamps.—(1)(a) No lamp or light other than an approved safety lamp or torch or other installation permitted under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, shall be used or permitted to be used:—

- (i) in any sinking shaft or cellar;
- (ii) in any place underground or below the superjacent ground;
- (iii) in any place where inflammable gas or liquid is likely to be released to the atmosphere in sufficient quantities to create fire or explosion hazard; and
- (iv) in any other place where in the opinion of the Regional Inspector inflammable gas or liquid is likely to be present in such quantities as to render the use of naked lights dangerous :

Provided that if safety lamps are not immediately available the Chief Inspector may by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, grant a temporary exemption until such time as safety lamps can be obtained :

Provided further that the Chief Inspector may by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, exempt any mine or part thereof from the operation of this regulation on the ground that on account of the special character of the mine or part thereof the use of safety lamps is not necessary therein.

(b) All safety lamps shall be kept in a lamp room and shall be under the charge of a lamp-man authorised in writing for the purpose by the manager.

(2) All safety lamps in ordinary use shall be numbered and such records shall be kept of the persons to whom the lamps are issued, that the user of any particular lamp can at any time be identified from the record.

(3) The lamp-man shall examine and lock securely all safety lamps before they are taken into the workings for use and such lamps shall not be used until they have been so examined and found to be in safe working order and securely locked.

(4) A competent person appointed by the manager for the purpose shall examine every safety lamp at the surface immediately before it is taken for use and shall assure himself as far as practicable, from external observation that each lamp is in safe working order and securely locked.

(5) No safety lamp shall be unlocked at the working place where it is required to be used.

(6) No person other than a person authorised by the manager to examine and lock safety lamp shall take or give out for use any safety lamp or unlock or open any safety lamp unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Inspector.

(7) If it appears to any person that any safety lamp in his possession is defective or insecure he shall at once remove it from his place of work and return it to the person authorised to issue safety lamps.

(8) No person shall wilfully damage or improperly use or by improper means extinguish any safety lamp.

132. Contrabands.—(1) No person shall have in his possession any unlocked safety lamp, naked light, match, smoking apparatus or apparatus of any kind for striking a light.

(2) With the object of preventing any article as aforesaid being taken into the mine, a competent person shall be appointed to search every person immediately before such person enters the mine and no person shall enter or be permitted to enter the mine until such search has been made.

Provided that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the use of any apparatus for the purpose of shortfiring or of relighting safety lamps, of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

(3) The competent person so appointed shall make a thorough search for the articles aforesaid and in particular shall—

- (a) search or turn out all pockets;

- (b) pass his hand over all clothings; and
- (c) examine any article in the possession of the person searched.

(4) If the competent person suspects that the person searched is concealing any article as aforesaid he shall detain him, and as soon as possible refer the matter to the manager or assistant manager. No such person shall be allowed to enter the mine until the manager or other superior official is satisfied that the person has no such article in his possession.

(5) Any person who refuses to allow himself to be so searched or who on being searched is found to have in his possession any of the article aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation.

133. General lighting.—(1) All places where workpersons are required to be present, adequate lighting arrangement shall be provided after sun set. All lights shall be checked one hour before sun set every day and the defects shall be promptly rectified.

(2) Working areas, stairways, passageways, work benches and machines shall be provided with either natural or artificial illumination which is adequate and suitable to secure the safety of workers.

(3) When adequate natural illumination or permanent artificial illumination cannot be made available to secure safety of workers, suitable portable lights shall be provided.

(4) Lamps and other light accessories which provide necessary illumination shall be kept sufficiently clean, adjusted and repaired so as not to impair the illumination required for the safety of the workers.

(5) Fixed lamps on derricks and masts shall be equipped with reflectors or shields or so located as to minimize glare or hindrance to the vision.

(6) Strongly constructed and securely fastened wire cages or equivalent safeguards shall be installed on lamp fixtures on derricks and masts to prevent lamp globes or their gas tight enclosure globes from falling should they become detached or broken.

134. Use of power lines for lighting.—Electric lamps connected to a lighting or power circuit shall not be used at any place where inflammable gas, or liquid is likely to be present.

Provided that the Chief Inspector may by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may impose, permit the use of self-contained lighting apparatus in which electric lamps are supplied from a generator operated by compressed air. All such apparatus shall be of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

135. (1) If any doubt arises as to whether any lamp or light is of adequate lighting performance or not, it shall be referred to the Chief Inspector for decision.

(2) The Chief Inspector may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify:—

- (a) the type of lamp to be provided to specified categories of workers employed in a mine;
- (b) the standard of lighting to be provided in specified areas or places in a mine.

CHAPTER XIV—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

136. Compressed Air Supply.—Air from air compressing plant shall be clean and free from oil fumes before being used.

137. Danger area.—(1) An area on the surface around the top of each shaft and other working places shall be securely fenced so as to prevent the ingress of any persons except through gates. Such fencing shall not be placed nearer than 45 metres from the shaft or working places.

(2) The areas fenced as above shall be known as 'danger areas' and notices to that effect shall be prominently displayed around each such area.

(3) No unauthorised person shall enter any danger area.

(4) Within any danger area—

(a) no person shall have in his possession any match, smoking apparatus or means for striking a light;

(b) no person shall light or cause or permit to be lighted or used any fire or naked light;

(c) no combustible inflammable or explosive material shall be stored;

provided that nothing in this sub-regulation shall preclude the dumping of sand containing oil in a danger area which is separate from a danger area surrounding a shaft;

(d) except for the materials used in the construction of a temporary sinking derrick, no inflammable material shall be used in a building or other construction;

(e) all electric transmission lines shall be armoured or otherwise suitably protected to prevent open sparking; and

(f) all electric apparatus shall be flame proof or intrinsically safe.

138. Inspection of pipe lines.—All oil pipe lines shall be inspected daily and constantly maintained in an oil tight condition.

139. Collection of leakage oil.—Oil collected or released in the process of mining or by leakage from any pipe line shall be continuously collected and removed in receptacles with oil tight and gas tight covers or by pumping through pipelines.

140. Location of main oil reservoirs.—Main oil reservoirs shall be situated not less than 45 metres from any working place and shall be shut off so as to prevent danger from fire.

141. Prevention of outbreak of fire.—(1) Adequate provision shall be made to prevent outbreak and spread of fire in the mine.

(2) When in the opinion of the Regional Inspector, the provisions made for the above purpose are inadequate, he may require such additional provisions as he may specify to be made.

142. Safety staff and equipment.—The owner, agent or manager shall appoint and maintain adequate number of specially trained safety staff and equipment to prevent danger from fire or explosion hazard in a mine. If any dispute arises whether such staff or equipment are adequate, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Inspector for decision.

143. Smoking.—(1) No smoking shall be done in the field area except in the smoking huts provided for the purpose. Where smoking is permitted, a notice to that effect shall be prominently displayed.

(2) Not more than two men shall use a smoking hut at any one time.

(3) No workman shall take with him matches or any other smoking material while on the fourble board of a drilling well.

144. Precautions during welding.—(1) Before welding is undertaken on any drilling or re-conditioning well, a test for gas shall be made by a competent person appointed for the purpose by the manager. No welding shall be started till the places are found gas free, and a fire brigade stands by.

(2) If welding is to be carried out in a cellar or under engine sub-structures, it shall be ensured that no oil or inflammable gas has collected in these places.

(3) When a petrol driven welding machine is to be used it shall be started up and running before welding is due to start.

(4) No welding shall be carried out on wells where gas is present or oil base mud is in use.

145. Blowout prevention.—(1)(a) Unless exempted by the Chief Inspector, blowout prevention equipment shall be provided on every drilling, redrilling or producing wells.

(b) All blowout prevention equipment on a drilling or redrilling well, shall be substantially constructed, securely fastened in place and maintained in a manner to ensure its proper functioning.

(c) (i) Blowout prevention equipment shall be of a type having remote controls.

(ii) The remote controls of a blowout prevention equipment shall be located where they can be operated on ground level at a place not less than 3.5 metres from the well casing. If the remote controls are located less than 7.5 metres from the well casing, substantially constructed shields and overhead shelters sufficiently large to protect workers from falling and flying materials shall be provided. The shields and shelters shall be constructed of fire resistant material. They shall be located between the remote controls and the well casing. These controls shall be located at least three metres from the drilling fluid circulating ditch or pit:

Provided that a blowout preventer that is designed to be self-energizing by well pressure in case of a blowout, may not be provided with remote controls.

(iii) Where additional controls are provided, they shall not interfere with the proper functioning of the aforesaid controls.

(iv) Blowout preventer controls shall be distinctly marked for clear identification and function.

(2) (a) During well servicing operations and such other operations as perforating, shooting or cutting off a string of casing on a well that is known to have sufficient gas pressure to cause the well to flow, or where conditions are such as to indicate that there is a probability that the well may flow or where the gas pressure is unknown, blowout prevention equipment shall be provided.

(b) The equipment shall be of substantial construction and maintained in good operating condition.

(c) The controls for pressure or mechanically operated blowout preventers shall be located where readily accessible at derrick or mast floor level or at ground level.

146. Auxiliary means of escape from Derricks and Masts.—(1) At every drilling and redrilling well, an auxiliary means of escape shall be provided from the principal inside derrick platform of a standard type derrick and from the pipe racking platform on a mast. The auxiliary means of escape shall be a specially rigged and substantially constructed escape line by which a worker can reach the ground if a blowout, fire, or other emergency in or around the derrick or mast cuts off his escape by way of the derrick or mast ladder.

(2) An auxiliary means of escape as specified in sub-regulation (1) shall be provided at all wells when well servicing operations require a worker to be in the derrick or mast and there is likelihood of the well flowing or of release of hazardous quantities of gas.

(3) Escape lines shall be stretched reasonably tight and shall be free from knots, splices, broken wires and other obstructions.

(4) Escape line shall be installed at an angle of 40 to 50 degrees from the horizontal and in no case at an angle of more than 75 degrees from the horizontal.

(5) Every mechanical slide provided on an escape line shall be substantially constructed and shall be equipped with a brake to control the speed of descent. If there is no mechanical slide on an escape line, a means of protection against friction burns to hands shall be provided.

(6) If a derrick or a mast floor is more than three metres in height above ground level, two means of access shall be provided by a stairway, ramp, walkway or a combination thereof, provided that a ladder may be used as one of the two means of escape.

147. Loading and unloading of liquids.—(1) During the loading or unloading of light oils into or from truck or trailer tanks, no repairs, adjustments or other

operations shall be performed upon a truck, truck motor, trailer, truck tank or trailer tank.

(2) During loading or unloading of a tank truck or trailer, the truck motor shall be stopped and the cab shall be unoccupied, unless the cargo is moved by means of the truck motor or an auxiliary engine with controls located in the cab, in which case the cab may be occupied by the truck operator.

(3) When a tank truck motor or an auxiliary internal combustion engine mounted either on or dangerously close to the truck or trailer is being used to furnish power to transfer the light oil, the gas that may be liberated by such transfer shall be prevented from reaching the motor or engine. If necessary the gas shall be piped to a safe location.

(4) During the loading or unloading of a tank truck or trailer, a competent person shall be at the loading or unloading controls.

(5) In loading or unloading tank trucks and trailers, adequate provision shall be made for the safe disposal of the oils released by overflow and from hose spouts and lines.

(6) Safe access shall be provided to the top of the tank if workers are required to go on or to the top of the tank cars.

148. Dangerous exposure.—(1) If the clothing worn by worker becomes contaminated by a hazardous substance he shall remove the clothing without undue delay and the clothing shall not be worn again until the hazardous substance has been removed.

(2) If the clothing worn by a worker becomes wet with gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, light distillate or light oils, he shall not remain or be required to remain in a location where his clothing is in danger of catching fire.

(3) Workers shall not work with bare head, bare arms, or exposed body in areas where they may be exposed to burns from corrosive or hot substances that may be liberated in hazardous quantity.

149. Change rooms.—(1)(a) Change rooms shall be located for workers to change their clothes at the beginning or end of a shift.

(b) Permanent change rooms shall provide shower baths and lavatories with hot and cold running water. These rooms shall be adequately lighted and ventilated and shall have adequate accommodation.

(c) In every change room, a shower shall be provided for every 25 persons or part thereof, washing facilities for every 10 persons or part thereof, and a locker for every worker working in a shift.

(d) Change rooms shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition. They shall be located where they will not introduce or aggravate accident, fire or health hazards.

(e) Change rooms shall also be provided near the drilling wells and other places or at any other place required by Regional Inspector by an order in writing.

150. Smoking and lighters.—(1) Smoking shall not be done in areas subject to contamination by inflammable liquids or gases.

(2) Welder's torch lighters of the spark type shall not be taken or used in areas where the atmosphere is contaminated or likely to be contaminated with inflammable vapours or gases or where sources of ignition are forbidden, unless sheathed or otherwise protected against accidental operation.

151. Fire protection.—(1) Sufficient supply of sand or incombustible dust or sufficient portable fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment shall be provided at every working place, at every engine house, at every place where timber, canvas, oil or other inflammable material is stored and at every other place where there is likelihood of danger from fire.

(2) Soda Acid type extinguisher or water shall not be used for fighting oil fires or electrical fire.

(3) Foam type extinguisher shall not be used for fighting electrical fire.

(4) Fire extinguishers containing chemical which are liable when operated to give off poisonous or noxious gases, shall not be provided or used in enclosed or confined places.

(5) In the vicinity of working places or where combustible materials are stored water tanks fitted with pumps and hoses shall be provided for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

(6) Foam lines shall not be used to transfer petroleum product.

(7) A hose carrying steam used for cleaning, fire protection or other purposes shall be equipped with one or more handles near the discharge end of the hose. The handle or handles shall be of a type that will protect the operator from burns by heated metal or steam.

(8) After being used, the fire fighting equipment shall promptly be made serviceable and restored to their proper location.

(9) To prevent fire at locations where welding, flame cutting or other sources of ignition are to be used the following precautions shall be taken:

(a) A twelve litre foam type extinguisher or equivalent shall be kept readily available.

(b) Floors or ground so oil-soaked as to present a fire hazard shall be covered with clean earth or other incombustible material or flushed or sprayed with water.

(10) Light oils shall not be used for cleaning purposes in locations, where there is risk of fire or ignition.

(11) Fire fighting equipment shall be inspected and tested once at least in every month by a competent person appointed for the purpose, and maintained in serviceable condition. A report of every such inspection and testing shall be kept in a bound paged book kept for the purpose and shall be signed and dated by the person making such examination.

152. Hazardous Areas.—(1) When it is doubtful whether sources of ignition may be safe for use in an area, a competent person shall make a test by chemical analysis or with an approved testing device to determine the percentage of inflammable gas or vapour present in the area.

(2) No source of ignition shall be permitted in an area where the content of inflammable gas is more than 14 percent of the lower explosive-limit.

153. Spontaneous ignition.—(1) Iron sulphide shall be kept wet after removal from the inside of tanks and vessels until transferred to a safe place.

(2) Where lime is used inside a vessel to dehydrate the oil or gas, steel wool shall not be used as a porous medium to hold the lime in place.

154 Static Electricity.—(1) Where not effectively earthed by contact or connection, suitable provision shall be made to prevent the accumulation of static electrical charges which may create a source of ignition in the presence of inflammable gases.

(2) Steel derricks and masts shall be earthed at wells where they are not inherently earthed and where a hazard from static electricity exists and there is a probability of inflammable gas being released to the atmosphere in sufficient quantity to create a hazard to workers should it become ignited.

(3) Stationary tanks containing light oils shall be earthed.

(4) When hose or piping is used to introduce air, inert gas or steam in the cleaning or ventilation of tanks and vessels that contain hazardous concentrations of inflammable gases, the nozzle shall be bonded to the tank or vessel shell. Bonding devices shall not be attached or detached in hazardous concentrations of inflammable gases.

(5) Conductors for bonding and earthing shall be of adequate current carrying capacity.

(6) Bonding and earthing devices temporarily clamped or clipped to movable equipment shall have a conductor long enough to ensure effective attachment to the devices. It shall be of stranded wire and of adequate capacity.

155. Inflammable waste gases.—(1) Inflammable waste gases shall be burnt or controlled to prevent hazardous concentration reaching source of ignition or otherwise endangering workers.

(2) When a flare is used to burn inflammable waste gases, the following precautions shall be taken:

- (a) Reliable and safe means of remote ignition shall be provided whenever hydrocarbon gases are released to the air through flares.
- (b) Flares shall be so located that gases not burnt are dispersed without creating serious hazard to workers.
- (c) Means shall be provided to prevent the prolonged escape of hazardous quantity of unburnt gases or vapours from flare installations, provided that where automatic warning devices are used they shall be tested regularly to make sure that they operate.
- (d) Workers shall not enter or be permitted to enter the area where a fire has become extinguished, and the means of igniting the flare has failed, until tests establish that the area is free from inflammable or noxious gas.

156. Steam stuffer valve.—Steam stuffer valve shall be provided at the wells and shall be operated in case a well is on fire.

157. Location of boilers etc.—No steam boilers, heaters and other sources of fire shall be located within a distance of 45 metres from oil well.

158. Precautions against fire and ignition in enclosed and confined places.—(1) Adequate provision shall be made in buildings, rooms, cellars, sumps, pits, shafts or similarly enclosed places so that the workers are not endangered by accumulations of hazardous concentrations of inflammable or noxious gases involving risk of fire or ignition.

(2) (a) No worker shall be required or permitted to enter or remain within a confined space until such confined space is found gas free by a competent person, unless the worker wears suitable and approved respiratory equipment.

(b) Confined spaces that contain or that have last been used as containers of gases, light oils, hydrogen sulphide, corrosive or poisonous substances shall, in every case, be tested by means of approved devices or chemical analysis before being entered without wearing approved respiratory equipment.

(c) Tanks, vessels or other confined spaces having openings or manholes in the sides as well as in the top shall be entered from the side openings or manholes when practicable.

(d) An approved safety belt with a life line attached or other approved device shall be used by workers wearing respiratory equipment within tanks, vessels or other confined places where there is likelihood of danger from inflammable gases.

(e) If the entry is through a top opening, the safety belt shall be of the harness type that suspends a person in an upright position and has a safety line attached. The other end of the line shall be secured outside the entry opening.

(f) At least one worker shall stand by on the outside while workers are inside, ready to give assistance in case of emergency.

(g) If entry is through a top opening at least one additional worker shall be within sight and call of the stand-by worker.

(h) When conditions in a confined space are such that require workers within it to wear respiratory equipment, there shall be at least two persons, other than the stand-by workers, equipped with approved respiratory equipment. The men so equipped may be within the confined space at the same time, but if they are outside, while a man so equipped is inside, they shall be within the sight and call of the stand-by worker.

(i) Before work is performed in a confined space, provisions shall be made for ready entry and exit.

(j) At least one person shall be immediately available to administer artificial respiration while work is being performed inside a confined space.

(k) All work shall be arranged in short periods in any confined space, when atmospheric conditions are nauseating or where prolonged exposure on such condition will be harmful to workmen.

(l) No source of ignition shall be inside a confined space where there is likelihood of danger from inflammable liquids or gases, except with the prior permission of Regional Inspector in writing, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein.

(m) When work is being performed in two or more tanks or vessels which are blinded off as a unit, the atmosphere in each tank or vessel of such a unit shall be tested and the highest concentration of gases so found shall govern the procedure to be followed for all work inside each tank or vessel of such a unit.

159. Gas testing.—Tests for presence of inflammable or noxious gases shall only be made by chemical analysis or by approved devices or apparatus and conducted by competent persons, specially appointed for the purpose. If any dispute arises whether any such person is competent, to carry out such test, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Inspector for decision.

160. Submission of plans and specifications of pipe lines etc.—Plans and specifications showing the proposed layout and dimensions of all permanent oil and gas pipe lines and plant shall be submitted to the Chief Inspector and the work of construction shall not be commenced until his sanction in writing has been obtained. Such plans shall also show all features required to be shown on the plan maintained under clause (a) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 37.

Similar plans for the existing pipe lines shall be submitted within three months from the date of coming into force of these regulations.

161. Structures in the vicinity of shafts and wells.—No materials other than incombustible and non inflammable materials shall be used in the construction of any permanent supports and structures within 60 metres of any shaft and wells.

CHAPTER XV—MISCELLANEOUS

162. Fences.—(1) Every entrance to the top of every working, or pumping shaft, top of every open excavation and top of every tank or reservoir shall be kept securely fenced.

Provided that any fence, gate or barricade may be temporarily removed for the purpose of repairs or other operations if proper precautions are taken.

(2) Shafts temporarily or permanently out of use and any place in or about any excavation which is dangerous shall be securely fenced.

(3) Every fly wheel and all exposed or dangerous parts of the machinery used in and about a mine shall be kept securely fenced.

(4) Adequate guards shall be provided for such parts of any machinery and any electrical conductors as may be a source of danger.

(5) If any doubt arises as to whether any dangerous part of machinery, place is adequately guarded or not and as to whether any fence, guard, barrier or gate provided within the mine for safety of persons is adequate, proper or secured, it shall be referred to the Chief Inspector for decision.

(6) A competent person or persons appointed for the purpose shall once at least in every seven days, make a thorough inspection of all machinery, plant and fencing and shall record the results thereof in bound pagged books kept for the purpose.

163. Defective Machinery.—If any person when in charge of any machinery, apparatus or appliances used in or about a mine observes any defect or dangerous flaw therein, he shall immediately report the fact to the manager, engineer or other responsible official.

164. Discipline.—(1) Every person shall strictly comply with all lawful orders issued by the manager or such other official as may be empowered by the manager to issue the same.

(2) No person occupying any position of trust in or about a mine shall depute another person to do his work without the sanction of the official to whom he is

subordinate and no such person shall absent himself without having previously obtained permission from such official for the term of his absence or without having been relieved by a competent person.

165. General Safety.—(1) No person shall negligently or wilfully do anything likely to endanger life or limb in the mine, or negligently or wilfully omit to do anything necessary for the safety of the mine or persons employed therein.

(2) No person shall damage, destroy or improperly interfere with anything provided for or used in the mine.

(3) No person shall remove or pass through any fence or remove or pass any danger signal unless so specially authorised by the manager or an official empowered by the manager in that behalf.

166. Cleanliness.—(1) Every cellar shall be kept clean at all times. Mud and silt shall be hosed and ejected out of the cellar daily.

(2) Derrick floors shall, as far as possible, be kept clear of tools and equipment.

(3) Casing rack walkways shall be kept clear at all times.

(4) The area around the rigs shall be kept clear of accumulations of oil.

(5) The area around the vibrating screens and the mud ditches shall be kept clean.

167. Wharves and Piers.—(1) This regulation shall apply to all wharves and piers which are constructed over a body of water to facilitate the operations of drilling an oil or gas well and also for the production and maintenance operations of such wells, including storage and handling of oil and gas.

(2) Every wharf and pier shall be substantially constructed and kept in good repair.

(3) Pipe lines that are continuous from shore to a wharf or pier and used to transport inflammable liquids or gases shall be fitted with valves on shore so located as to be readily accessible and not endangered by a fire on the wharf or pier.

(4) Drip pans, buckets or other means shall be provided and shall be used to prevent oil spillage upon wharves or piers during loading or unloading operations and when disconnecting and draining a hose or pipe. The contents of drip pans and buckets after such operation are completed shall be taken to a safe place for disposal.

(5) During the transfer of oil through a hose, materials shall be handled in such a manner that the hose will not be endangered.

(6) Each pier or wharf shall be provided with at least two ring type life-buoys. If the pier is over 60 metres in length, at least one such life-buoy shall be provided for each additional 60 metres over water. Life-buoys shall be kept readily available for use.

(7) Each life-buoy shall have at least 15 metres of 1.25 centimetres diameter line attached to it. The line shall be of manila fibre or equivalent and shall be securely fastened to the buoy and not to the grabline of the buoy.

(8) Persons working on or below the decking of a wharf or pier shall be protected against falling into the water by use of adequate platforms equipped with railings or by use of safety belts and life lines or other means affording equivalent protection.

(9) Water lights used at wharves or piers shall be of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

(10) Persons working in wharves and piers shall, as far as practicable, be swimmers.

168. Writing Reports.—If any person required by these regulations or by any rule or bye-law made under the Act to make any report is unable to write, he shall be present when a report is written for him and shall have it read over to him and shall put his thumb impression on it. The person writing the report shall also sign his name at the end together with the statement that it has been read over to the person for whom it was written.

169. Notices to be displayed.—Where in any place unauthorised entry is prohibited, notice to that effect shall be posted at conspicuous places at every entrance to such place.

170. Poisonous matter.—(1) Water containing poisonous or injurious matter in suspension or solution shall be effectively fenced off to prevent inadvertent access to it and notice boards shall be put up at suitable places to warn persons from making use of such water.

(2) In no case, water containing poisonous matter in suspension or solution in dangerous concentration shall be permitted to escape.

171. Protective Equipment.—Where it appears to the Regional Inspector or the Chief Inspector that any person or class of persons is exposed to undue hazard by reason of his employment and for his protection any express provision has not been made in these regulations, he may, by a general or special order require the provision and use of such protective equipment as he may specify therein.

172. Place of Accident not to be disturbed.—When any accident in a mine results in seriously bodily injury to three or more persons or any loss of lives, the places of accident shall not be disturbed or altered before the arrival or without the consent of an Inspector unless such disturbance or alteration is necessary to prevent further accidents to remove bodies or to rescue person from danger or unless discontinuance of work at the place would seriously impede the working of the mine:

Provided that should an inspector fail to make an inspection within 72 hours of the time of accident, work may be resumed at the place of the accident.

173. Collection of samples from mine.—Where for official purposes, an Inspector considers it necessary to take samples of any mineral, rope or other material, the owner agent or manager shall make over to him such samples in any such quantities as he may require.

174. Signing of Returns, Notices and Correspondence.—All reports and notices required under or correspondence made in connection with the provisions of the Act and of the Regulations and orders made thereunder shall be signed by the owner, agent or manager of the mine:

Provided that the owner may by a Power of Attorney, delegate this function to any other specified person.

175. Chief Inspector to exercise powers of Regional Inspector.—Any power granted under these regulations to the Regional Inspector or the Inspector may be exercised by the Chief Inspector or Additional Chief Inspector or Deputy Chief Inspector and any other Inspector authorised in writing in this behalf by the Chief Inspector.

176. Exemptions.—The Chief Inspector may exempt in writing, subject to any condition as he may specify therein, any mine or part thereof from the operation of any of the provisions of these regulations, if he is of the opinion that conditions in the mine or part thereof are such as to render compliance with such provisions unnecessary or impracticable.

177. Appeals to Chief Inspector.—(1) Against an order made by the Regional Inspector or an Inspector under any of these regulations, an appeal shall lie, within 15 days of the receipt of the order by the appellant to the Chief Inspector who may confirm, modify or cancel the order.

178. Appeals to Mining Boards.—(1) Against any order of the Chief Inspector an appeal shall lie, within 20 days of the receipt of the order by the appellant, to the Mining Board constituted under section 12 of the Act or if no Mining Board has been constituted for the area in which the mine or part thereof is situated to the Central Government.

(2) Every order of the Chief Inspector against which an appeal is preferred under Sub-regulation (1) shall be complied with pending the receipt at the mine of the decision of the mining board or the Central Government as the case may be:

Provided that the Mining Board or the Central Government as the case may be, may on application by the appellant, suspend the operation of the order appealed against pending the disposal of the appeal.

179. **Submission of returns, notices etc.**—All returns, notices and other written communication required to be sent or submitted under these regulations shall be done by registered post or such other manner as would be a conclusive proof of their having been so sent or submitted.

180. **Repeal and Saving.**—The Indian Oil Mines Regulations 1933 are hereby repealed:

Provided that all the acts done and orders issued under any of the said Regulations shall so far as they are not inconsistent with these regulations be deemed to have been done or issued under the corresponding provisions of these regulations.

SCHEDULE

FORM I

(See Regulations 3, 6, 7, 8)

Notice of opening, closing or change etc.

From

.....
.....

To

1. The Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad, E.R.
2. The Regional Inspector of Mines.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

Sir,

I have to furnish the following particulars in respect of (i).....
.....(name).....oil mine of.....
(owners):

1. *In case of CHANGE OF NAME OF MINE:

Old name of mine.....date of change.....

2. (i) Situation of the mine: Village.....Police
Station.....Sub-Division (Taluk).....
District.....State.....

*(2) In case of A NEW MINE, particulars of situation of mine:

Post office.....Telegraph office.....
Railway Station.....Rest House.....
(Give distances therefrom)
Means of travelling.....

Present

Previous*

3. (i) Name and Postal address of (ii)

- (a) Owner
- (b) Managing Agent, if any
- (c) Agent, if any
- (d) Manager

2) In case of change, the date of change.....

4. (i) Name and qualifications etc. of Manager/Assistant Manager/Engineer/Surveyor (ii) whose appointment is terminated/who is appointed (iii):

(2) Date of appointment/termination of appointment (iii)

*5. Date on which it is intended to open/reopen/abandon/discontinue (iii) the mine.

*6. Actual date of opening/reopening/abandonment/discontinuance (iii) of the mine.

Yours faithfully,

Signature

Designation—Owner/Agent/Manager

Date

Instructions:

*Only such columns to be filled in respect of which notice is given.

(i) Mention the matter to which the notice refers.

(ii) Need not be filled in if the notice relates to item 4.

(iii) Delete whichever is not applicable.

SCHEDULE

FORM II

(See Regulation 4)

Quarterly Return for the quarter ending.....19

1. Name of Mine

Postal address of Mine

2. Situation of Mine: Place.....District.....

State.....

3. Name of Owner.....

4. Name of Managing Agents, if any.....

Postal address of Managing Agents.....

5. Name of Agent, if any.....

Postal address of Agent.....

6. Name of Manager.....

Postal address of Manager.....

7. Tables A to D duly filled in, are attached.

Certified that the information given above and in Tables A to D below is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature.....

Designation : Owner/Agent/Manager

Date.....

TABLE A—OUTPUT*

Name of Mine.....

Return for Quarter ending.....

Type of Oil	Opening stock on the 1st day of the Qr.	Output of Crude Oil	Value of Oil **	Despatches			Closing stock
				To refinery	For Export market	For house consumption	
1	2	3	4	5A	5B	5C	6

Signature

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager

Date.....

Instruction

*The figures should be stated in Kilolitres.

***'Value' should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the oil outside the mine property should not be included. Royalty figures will not be accepted.

TABLE B—MACHINERY

Name of the Mine.....

Return for Quarter ending.....

@Classification	Number in use
1. Drills	
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	
2. Conveyors*	
3. Pumps in Operation	
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	
4. Other Machinery	
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	

Signature.....

Designation : Owner*/Agent*/Manager

Date.....

Instructions

@ Give types separately.

Give lengths in metres.

TABLE C—NUMBER OF MAN-DAYS, ETC.

Give maximum number of persons employed on any day during the quarter.....
(number) on.....(a)

Number of working days during the quarter:

Classification	Aggregate number of man-days worked		Aggregate number of man-days lost on account of absence				
	(b) Men	(c) Women	(d) Sick- ness	(e) Acci- dent	(f) Leave	(g) Other cause	(h) Total
(a) Clerical and Supervisory staff (f)							
(i) Supervisors							
(ii) Clerks							
(b) Other workers employed at							
(i) Shafts							
(ii) Drilling wells							
(iii) Servicing wells							
(iv) Workshops etc.							
(v) Miscellaneous							
TOTAL							

If there is any marked increase or decrease in attendance or absence, please account for it.

Signature.....

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager

Date.....

Instructions

- (a) Give day of the week and the date and month.
- (b) The information should cover all persons 'employed' in the mines as defined in Clause (h) of Section 3 of the Mines Act, 1952, including clerical and subordinate supervisory staff.
- (c) Total number of mandays worked should be obtained by adding the daily attendance for the whole quarter.
- (d) Total number of man-days lost by absence should be obtained by adding the daily absences for the whole quarter.
- (e) Absences should include all cases in which a person is 'scheduled to work' or is expected to turn up for work, but does not. All permanent employees are to be treated as 'scheduled to work'. So far as temporary or casual employees are concerned, a person who attended work during the preceding week should be considered as 'scheduled to work' during the week under consideration unless—
 - (i) he has reported his intention to quit; or
 - (ii) his services have been terminated by the management; or
 - (iii) he does not turn up for work during the whole week.

A person who has not worked during the preceding week, should be considered as 'scheduled to work' only from the day in which he joins work during the week under consideration. Absence due to strike, lockout, lay off or maternity leave should not be included as absence here.

(f) Supervisory staff does not include senior officers like agent, manager, assistant manager, welfare officer etc. but includes, only the subordinate supervisory staff like Foreman, Mate etc.

TABLE D—HOURS OF WORK AND EARNINGS

Name of the Mine.....

Return for quarter ending.....

Information should be furnished in respect of one complete working week during the last month of the quarter (a).

1. Attendances, man-hours worked and cash earnings.

Classification	Average daily attendance during the week (b)		Aggregate number of man-hours worked during the week (c)		Total cash payments for work done during the week (d)							
					Basic wages		Dearness allowance		Other cash payments (e)		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
(a) Clerical and Supervisory Staff (f)—												
(i) Supervisors												
(ii) Clerks												
(b) Other workers employed at—												
(i) Shafts												
(ii) Drilling wells												
(iii) Servicing wells												
(iv) Workshops etc.												
(v) Miscellaneous												

2. Total estimated value of concessions in kind (g) given during the week: Rs.....

3. Normal hours of working shifts:

	From	To
1st Shift		
2nd Shift		
3rd Shift		

4. Number of working days in the week.

5. If there is any major change in wages or hours of work as compared to the preceding quarter, please account for the change here.

Signature

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager

Date.....

Instructions

- (a) The information should cover all persons 'employed' as in Table C. Particulars relating to payments etc. to monthly paid staff should be included on 'pro-rata' basis.
- (b) Average daily attendance should be obtained by dividing the aggregate number of attendances on all the shifts on all days during the week by the number of working days. Any day on which the mine did not work, for any cause whatsoever, should not be treated as a working day.
- (c) Aggregate number of man-hours worked during the week should be obtained by adding for the whole week, the number of man-hours worked every day. The number of man-hours worked on a day is obtained by summing up the number of hours worked by each person attending work on each of the shifts during the day, including overtime worked, if any.

- (d) Total cash payments should include all remuneration payable (and paid) for work done during the week before making deductions, if any, towards fines, provident fund contributions, etc. 'Employers' contribution to any provident fund or an account of welfare provisions should not be included.

Bonuses not payable for every pay-period should also not be included.

- (e) Including over-time payments.
- (f) Supervisory staff does not include senior officers like agent, manager, assistant manager, welfare officer etc. but includes only the subordinate supervisory staff like Foreman, mate etc.
- (g) Concessions in kind such as supply of food-stuff, fuel, electricity, water etc. free or at subsidised prices) should be estimated in terms of the difference between the monetary value of the food stuff etc. at cost price and the value realised by sale at concessional price.

FORM III

(See Regulation—5)

Annual Return for the year ending on the 31st December, 19 .

1. Name of the Mine
2. Postal address of Mine
3. Date of Opening
4. Date of Closing (if closed)
5. Situation of the Mine : District
- State
6. Name of Owner
- Postal address of Owner
7. Name of Managing Agents (if any)
- Postal address of Managing Agents
8. Name of Agent (if any) as defined in Section 2(c) of the Mines Act, 1952
- Postal address of Agent
9. Name of Manager
- Postal address of Manager
10. Other superior supervisory staff employed as at the end of the year (Please give designations and numbers employed)
-
-
-
11. (a) Whether machinery is used
- (b) Nature of power used, if any (e.g. electricity, steam, compressed air, etc.)
12. Tables A to F duly filled in, are attached.

Certified that the information given above and in Tables A to F below is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

Designation : Owner/Agent/Manager.

Date

TABLE A—EMPLOYMENT

Name of the Mine.....

Return for the year ending.....

Maximum number of persons employed on any one day during the year.....
(number)..... (a)

Classification	Total number of man-days worked during the year (b)			Number of days worked during the year	Average daily number of persons employed (c)				Total wages or salary bill for the year (d)
		Contract labour	Total		Men	Women	Adolescents	Total	
I	2A	2B	2C	3	4A	4B	4C	4D	5
(a) Clerical and supervisory staff (e)									
(i) Supervisors									
(ii) Clerks									
(b) Other workers employed at—									
(i) Shafts									
(ii) Drilling wells									
(iii) Servicing wells									
(iv) Workshops etc.									
(v) Miscellaneous									
TOTAL									

Signature.....

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager

Date.....

Instructions

- Give day of the week and the date and month.
- Obtained by adding the daily attendances for the whole year.
- Obtained by dividing the number of man-days worked by the number of working days. The total shown in column (4D) should agree with the quotient obtained by dividing the total shown in column (2C) by the number of working days shown in column (3).
- Includes all cash payments including bonuses. Employers contributions to any provident funds, welfare activities etc. and concessions in kind should not be included.
- Supervisory staff does not include senior officers like agent, manager, assistant manager, welfare officer etc. but includes only the subordinate supervisory staff like Foreman, Mate, etc.

TABLE B—TYPE AND AGGREGATE HORSE POWER OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

Name of Mine.....

Return for the year ending.....

1. Electricity generated, purchased or received otherwise (in kwh)

	Generated	Purchased or received
(a) For own use		
(b) For sale		

2. System of supply (whether direct current or alternating current):

- (i) Voltage of supply
- (ii) Periodicity
- (iii) Source of supply

3. Voltage at which current is used for:

- (i) Lighting
- (ii) Power

4. Length of cables (in metres)

- (i) High Pressure
- (ii) Medium pressure

5. Total number and aggregate horse power of motors

	In use		In reserve	
	Number of units	Total h.p.	Number of units	Total h.p.
(i) Drills				
(ii) Hoists				
(iii) Pumping				
(iv) Traction				
(v) Ventilation				
(vi) Portable machines				
(vii) Conveyors				
(viii) Workshops including foundry, smithy etc.				
(ix) Miscellaneous (specify)				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
TOTAL				

Signature
 Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager
 Date.....

TABLE C--TYPE AND AGGREGATE HORSE POWER OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

Name of the Mine.....
Return for the year ending.....

	In use	Total h.p.	In reserve	
	Number of units		Number of units	Total h.p.
I. Power Generation;				
(a) Boilers				
(b) Steam Turbines				
(c) Diesel Engines				
(d) Gasoline, Gas or Oil Engines other than Diesel Engines				
(e) Hydraulic Turbines or Water Wheels				
(f) Air Compressors				
TOTAL				

II. Machinery;

- (i) Drills
(ii) Hoists
(iii) Pumping
(iv) Traction
(v) Ventilation
(vi) Portable machine
(vii) Conveyors
(viii) Workshops
(ix) Miscellaneous (specify)
.....
.....
.....
.....

TOTAL

Signature

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager

Date.....

TABLE D--EXPLOSIVES, SAFETY LAMPS, ROCK DRILLS, MECHANICAL VENTILATORS, DERRICKS AND MASTS

Name of the Mine.....
Return for the year ending.....

I. Explosives

Names of Explosives	Quantity used (in Kgms)	Number of Detona- tors used	
		Electric	Ordinary
1.			
2.			
3.			

2. Safety Lamps

Name and type of Safety Lamps	Number of Safety Lamps according to method of locking		
	Lead Rivet	Magnetic	Other
1.			
2.			
3.			

*Mention type, such as flame type, electric hand type, electric cap type.

3. Rock Drills

Name and type etc. of rock drills	Number in use
1.	
2.	
3.	

4. Mechanical Ventilators

Name and size of mechanical ventilator	Position where installed	Average total quantity of air delivered per minute	Water guage obtained in (Cms.)
1.			
2.			
3.			

5. Derricks and Masts

	NUMBER	
	In use	Discontinued
1. Steel		
2. Wooden		
3. Others		

Signature.....

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager

Date.....

Name of the Mine.....

Return for the year ending.....

Name of the wells and Shafts No.	Type (a)	Classifica- tion (b)	Depth in metres

Signature

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager.

Date.....

Instructions

- (a) State whether (1) Prospecting, (2) Working, (3) Temporarily discontinued or (4) Abandoned.
- (b) State whether (1) Drilling wells, (2) Producing wells, (3) Servicing well or (4) Shafts.
Wells of same classification should be placed together.

TABLE F—OUTPUT OF OIL(a)

Name of the Mine.....

Return for the year ending.....

Type of Oil	Opening Stock on 1st Jan. 19	Output of Crude Oil	Value of Oil Produced (b)	Despatches			Closing stock on 31st December, 19
				To Refinery	For export market	For house consumption	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Signature

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager.

Date.....

Instructions

- (a) The figures should be stated in Kilolitres.
- (b) 'Value' should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the oil outside the mine property should not be included. Royalty figures will not be accepted.

FORM IV-A

(See Regulation 9)

Notice of accident/occurrence

From

.....

To

1. The Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad, E. Rly.
2. The Regional Inspector of Mines,
3. The District Magistrate/District Collector,
4. The Electric Inspector of Mines (in case of electrical accident only) Dhanbad, E. Rly.

Sir,

I have to furnish the following particulars of a fatal accident/a serious accident/a dangerous occurrence (i) which occurred at the mine of (owner):

1. Particulars of the Mine:

Situation of Mine	Name and postal address of Owner
Village Post Office Police Station Sub-Division (Talug) District State	

2. Particulars of the accident/occurrence

Date and hours of accident/occurrence	Place and Location in mine	Number of person(s)	
		Killed	Seriously injured
Classification of accident/occurrence (ii)		Its cause and description	

3. Particulars of injuries etc.

Name of person (s) (iii)	Nature of employment	Age	Sex	Nature of injury and if fatal, cause of death (iv)
Killed				
1.				
2.				
3.				
Injured				
1.				
2.				
3.				

Particulars in respect of every person, killed or injured, in form IV-B are enclosed/shall be forwarded within a week (i).

Yours faithfully

Signature

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager,

Date,

Instructions

- (i) Delete whatever is not applicable.
- (ii) Under one or other of the following heads, namely:
 - 1. (a) Explosion and ignition of inflammable gas or liquid.
 - (b) Blow out.
 - 2. Falls of ground.
 - 3. Traction.
 - 4. In shafts.
 - 5. Explosives.
 - 6. (a) Machinery.
 - (b) Bursting of pipes.
 - 7. Suffocation by gases.
 - 8. Irruption of water.
 - 9. Premature collapse of workings.
 - 10. Outbreak of fire or spontaneous heating.
 - 11. At railway sidings belonging to the mine.
 - 12. Electricity.
 - 13. Miscellaneous.
- (iii) In block capital.
- (iv) Attach separate sheet, if necessary.

FORM IV-B

(See Regulation 9)

Particulars of Deceased/Injured person

(To be given separately in respect of every person killed or injured in an accident in the mine)

1. General

- (i) Name of the mine
- (ii) Owner
- (iii) District
- (iv) State

2. Name of injured worker

3 Time of Accident

- (i) Date (ii) Time
- (iii) Shift
- (iv) Number of shifts worked per day at the mine
- (v) Time when the worker began work on the day of the accident

4 Occupation and Experience of the worker:

- (i) State the nature of job he was doing at the time of accident
- (ii) Was it his regular occupation?
- (a) If 'yes', state length of experience at the occupation.
at your mine
previous experience, if any
- (b) If no, state how long employed at this job
- (iii) State total experience in mining
- (iv) Give details of experience in mining work

5. Place of Accident

6. Nature of Injury:

- (i) State whether fracture, amputation, laceration, bruise, sprain, crushing injury or other
(to be specified)
- (ii) Part of body injured (to be specified precisely)

7. Degree of Disability

- (i) If fatal, date and time of expiry
- (ii) If permanent disablement, specify
- (a) The part or parts of the body lost, if any
- (b) The part or parts of body gone out of use
- (c) Whether disablement, was total or partial
- (iii) If temporary disablement, state number of days forced to remain idle

8. Responsibility for the Accident.

- (i) Was any safety provision(s) contravened?
- (ii) If so, by whom?
- (iii) What action was taken against the offender?
- (iv) Could the accident have been avoided
- (v) If so, how

Signature

Designation . Owner/Agent/Manager.

Date

FORM IV-C

(See Regulation 9)

Particulars of Injured Person returned to duty

(To be given separately in respect of every person within 15 days of his return to duty)

1. General:

- (i) Name of the Mine.....
- (ii) Owner.....
- (iii) District.....
- (iv) State

2. Date of accident.....

3. Name of Injured worker.....

4. Return to Duty:

- (i) Date when returned to work.....
- (ii) Whether returned to regular job or some other job (To be specified).....

5. Compensation:

State amount of compensation paid or to be paid, if any.....

Signature

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager.

Date.....

FIRST SCHEDULE

FORM V

(See Regulation 10)

Notice of Disease notified under Section 25

From

To

- 1. The Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad, E. Rly.
- 2. The Regional Inspector of Mines,.....
- 3. The Inspector of Mines (Medical), Dhanbad, E.R.
- 4. The District Magistrate/District Collector.....

Sir,

I have to furnish the following particulars with respect to an occupational disease contracted by a person employed in the.....mine (also state name of mineral produced) of.....(owner).

1. Particulars of Mine, etc.

(i) Situation of mine:

Village

Post Office.....

Police Station.....

Sub-Division (Taluq).....

District.....

State.....

(ii) Name and Postal Address of Owner.....

2. Particulars of persons affected:

(i) Name (in Block Capitals)

(ii) Surname (or religion)

(iii) Permanent Address—

Village

Police Station.....

Post Office.....

District.....

Sub-Division (Taluq).....

State.....

(iv) Sex

(v) Date of birth (or age)

(vi) Occupation.....

(vii) How long engaged?.....

(viii) Date of commencement of employment:

(a) in your mine.....

(b) in mining.....

3. Particulars of Disease etc.

(i) Nature of disease from which the person is suffering (state stage).....

(ii) Date of detection of disease.....

(iii) Name, registration number and address of Medical Practitioner suspecting disease

Signature.....

Designation: Owner/Agent/Manager.

Date.....

[No. 1/51/62-MI]

R. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.